Third Series, Vol. LVII, No.1

Monday, July 25, 1966
Sravana 3, 1888(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LVII, 1966/1888 (Saka)

[July 25 to August 5, 1966/Sravana 3 to 14, 1888 (Saka)[

Fifteenth Session, 1966/1888 (Saka)

(Vol. LVII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[*Third Series, Vol. LVII—Fifteenth Session,* 1966]

No. 1.—*Monday, July* 25, 1966/*Sravana* 3, 1888 (Saka) COLUMNS

Obituary Reference . . . . . 1—3

Oral Answers to Questions:— . . . . .

*Starred Question Nos. 1 to 6. 3—35

Written Answers to Questions:— . . . . .

Starred Question Nos. 7 to 30. . . . . 35—56

Unstarred Question Nos. 1 to 25, 27 to 84, 86 to 93, 95, 97 and 98. . . . . 56—126

Re. Motions for Adjournment and Calling Attention Notices—

Situation in U.P. . . . . 127—57, 170—87

Papers Laid on the Table . . . . . 157—70

Statement *re.* Jayanti Shipping Co. 187-88

Shri Sanjiva Reddy 187

President's Assent to Bills 188

Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work . . 188

Re. Question of Contempt of House 189-90

Statement *Re.* Railway Accidents . . . . . 190—92

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh 190

Motions of No-Confidence in Council of Ministers . . 192—216

Seeds Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of report of Select Committee. 216-17

Advocates Bill —

Motion to withdraw, as passed by Rajya Sabha. . . . 217-18

Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . 218

Statement by the Prime Minister on her recent visit abroad—Shrimati Indira Gandhi. . . . . 219—30

Motion *re.* Present Economic Situation . . . . . 230—44

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

948(Ai) LSD—1.

LOK SABHA

Alphabetical List of Members

A

Abdul Rashid, Bakshi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Abdul Wahid, Shri T. (Vellore).

Achal Singh, Shri (Agra).

Achuthan, Shri R. (Mavelikkara).

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati (Nilgiris).

Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).

Alva, Shri A. Shankar (Mangalore).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Alvares, Shri Peter Augustus (Panjim).

Aney, Dr. M. S. (Nagpur).

Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore).

Ankineedu, Shri Maganti (Gudivada).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Arunachalam, Shri N. (Ramanathapuram).

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur).

B

Babunath Singh, Shi (Surguja).

Bade, Shri Ramchandra Vithal (Khargone).

Badrudduja, Shri (Murshidabad).

Bagri, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar).

Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan (Wardha).

Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Drug).

Bal Krishna Singh, Shri (Chanduli).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Koilpatti).

Balmiki, Shri K. L. (Khurja).

Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).

Banerji, Dr. R. (Bankura).

Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi (Barpeta).

Barman, Shri P. C. (Cooch Behar).

B—contd.

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).

Barua, Shri Rajendranath (Jorhat).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganganagar).

Basant Kunwari, Shrimati (Kaisarganj).

Bassappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).

Basumatari, Shri D. (Goalpara).

Baswant, Shri Sonubhai Dagadu (Thana).

Bateshwar Singh, Shri (Giridih).

Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal (Kotah).

Besra, Shri Satyacharan (Dumka).

Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).

Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).

Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).

Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxminarayan (Keonjhar).

Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri (Rajgarh).

Bhargava, Shri M. B. L. (Ajmer).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanrao Shrawanji (Khamgaon).

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen (Serampur).

Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. (Raiganj).

Bheel, Shri P. H. (Dohad).

Biren Dutta, Shri (Tripura West).

Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnandgaon).

Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).

Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).

Brahm Prakash, Shri (Outer Delhi).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).

B—contd.

Brij Basi Lal, Shri (Faizabad).

Brij Raj Singh, Shri (Bareilly).

Brij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri (Jhalawar).

Buta Singh, Shri (Moga).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Barrackpore).

Chakraverti, Shri P. R. (Dhanbad).

Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna (Cachar).

Chandak, Shri B. L. (Chhindwara).

Chandrabhan Singh, Dr. (Bilaspur).

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Mayuram).

Chandriki, Shri Jaganathrao Venkatarao (Raichur).

Chattar Singh, Shri (Chamba).

Chatterjee, Shri H. P. (Nabadwip).

Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Burdwan).

Chaturvedi, Shri S. N. (Firozabad).

Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal (Mahua).

Chaudhry, Shri Digambar Singh (Mathura).

Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala (Hapur).

Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra (Ghatal).

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampur).

Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).

Chavan, Shri Y. B. (Nasik).

Chavda, Shrimati Johraben (Banaskantha).

Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala).

D

Dafle, Shri (Miraj).

Daji, Shri Homi F. (Indore).

Daljit Singh, Shri (Una).

Dandeker, Shri N. (Gonda).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Ausgram).

Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).

Das, Shri Nayantara (Jamui).

Das, Shri Sudhansu Bhushan (Diamond Harbour).

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).

D—contd.

Dass, Shri C. (Tripathi).

Deo, Shri P. K. (Kalahandi).

Deo, Shri Vijaya Bhushan Singh (Raigarh).

Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C. (Bhubaneswar).

Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat).

Deshmukh, Shri B. D. (Aurangabad).

Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao Shankar Rao (Parbhani).

Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimalabai Panjabrao (Amravati).

Dey, Shri S. K. (Nagaur).

Dhaon, Shri B. K. (Lucknow).

Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).

Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri (Udaipur).

Dighe, Shri Bhaskar Narayan (Kolaba).

Dinesh Singh, Shri (Salon).

Dixit, Shri G. N. (Etawah).

Dorai, Shri Kasinatha (Aruppukkottai).

Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).

Dwivedi, Shri Mannoo Lal (Hamirpur).

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

E

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Tirukoilur).

Elias, Shri Mohammad (Howrah).

Ering, Shri D. (Nominated—North East Frontier Tract).

F

Firodia, Shri Motilal Kundanmal (Ahmednagar).

G

Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratabsinhrao (Baroda).

Gahmari, Shri Vishwanath Singh (Ghazipur).

Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri (Gurgaon).

G—contd.

Ganapati Ram, Shri (Machhlishahr).

Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City Central South).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Mohanlalganj).

Gayatri Devi, Shrimati (Jaipur).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).

Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Jalpaiguri).

Ghosh, Shri P. K. (Ranchi East).

Ghyasuddin Ahmad, Shri (Dhubri).

Gokaran Prasad, Shri (Misrikh).

Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Kasergod).

Gounder, Shri R. Muthu (Tiruppattur).

Govind Das, Dr. (Jabalpur).

Gowdh, Shri Veeranna (Bangalore).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).

Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh (Bhatinda).

Gupta, Shri Badshah (Manipur).

Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Calcutta South West).

Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram (Alwar).

Gupta, Shri Priya (Katihar).

Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan (Delhi Sadar).

H

Hajarnavis, Shri R. M. (Bhandara).

Hansda, Shri Subodh (Jhargram).

Hanumanthaiya, Shri K. (Bangalore City).

Haq, Shri M. M. (Akola).

Harvani, Shri Ansar (Bisauli).

Hazarika, Shri J. N. (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri Harish Chandra (Nizamabad).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Himatsingka, Shri Prabhu Dayal (Godda).

Himmatsinhji, Shri (Kutch).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Patiala).

I

Imbichibava, Shri E. K. (Ponnani).

Iqbal Singh, Shri (Ferozepore).

J

Jadhav, Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao (Malegaon).

Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas (Nanded).

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West).

Jamir, Shri S. C. (Nominated—Nagaland).

Jamunadevi, Shrimati (Jhabua).

Jayaraman, Shri A. (Wandiwash).

Jedhe, Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao (Baramati).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Bhadrak).

Jha, Shri Yogendra (Madhubani).

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Sidhi).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Balrampur).

Jyotishi, Shri Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

K

Kabir, Shri Humayun (Basirhat).

Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand (Dewas).

Kadadi, Shri Madeppa Bandappa (Sholapur).

Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City Central North).

Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar (Fatehpur).

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad).

Kamble, Shri T. D. (Latur).

Kanakasabai, Shri R. (Chidambaram).

Kandappan, Shri S. (Tiruchengode).

Kannamwar, Shrimati Taj (Chanda).

Kappen, Shri Cherian J. (Muvattupuzha).

Kapur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana).

Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).

Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).

K—contd.

Karuthiruman, Shri P. G. (Gobichettipalayam).

Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Joynagar).

Kedaria, Shri C. M. (Mandvi).

Keishing, Shri Rishang (Outer Manipur).

Kesar Lal, Shri (Sawai Madhopur).

Khadilkar, Shri R. K. (Khed).

Khan, Dr. Purnendu Narayan (Uluberia).

Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Anantapur).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut).

Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand (New Delhi).

Khanna, Shri Prem Kishen (Karimganj).

Kindar Lal, Shri (Hardoi).

Kisan Veer, Shri (Satara).

Kohar, Dr. Rajendra (Phulbani).

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).

Koujalgi, Shri H. V. (Belgaum).

Koya, Shri C. H. Mohammad (Kozhikode).

Kirpa Shankar, Shri (Domariaganj).

Kripalani, Shri J. B. (Amroha).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Paddapalli).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Tiruchendur).

Krishnapal Singh, Shri (Jalesar).

Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).

Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareli).

L

Lahri Singh, Shri (Rohtak).

Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri (Saharsa).

Lakhan Dass, Shri (Shahjahanpur).

Lakhmu Bhawani, Shri (Bastar).

Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati (Khammam).

Lalit Sen, Shri (Mandi).

Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan (Karimganj).

L—contd.

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarabad).

Laxmi Dass, Shri (Miryalguda).

Limaye, Shri Madhu (Monghyr).

Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar (Farrukhabad).

Lonikar, Shri R. N. Yadav (Jalna).

M

Mahadeo Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon).

Mahadeva Prasad, Dr. (Maharajganj).

Mahananda, Shri Hrushikesh (Bolangir).

Mahatab, Shri Hare Krushna (Angul).

Mahato, Shri Bhajahari (Purulia).

Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh (Anand).

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini (Dharwar North).

Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati (Bhopal).

Majithia, Shri Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).

Malaichami, Shri M. (Periyakulam).

Malaviya, Shri Keshav Dev (Basti).

Malhotra, Shri Inder J. (Jammu and Kashmir).

Mali Mariyappa, Shri (Tumkur).

Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra (Jaipur).

Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).

Mandal, Dr. P. (Vishnupur).

Mandal, Shri Jiyalal (Khagaria).

Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad (Jainagar).

Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).

Manoharan, Shri K. (Madras South).

Mantri, Shri Dwarkadas (Bhir).

Marandi, Shri Iswar (Rajmahal).

Maruthiah, Shri P. (Melur).

Masani, Shri M. R. (Rajkot).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Chail).

Matcharaju, Shri M. (Narasipatnam).

M—contd.

Mate, Shri Kure (Tikamgarh).

Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Jalore).

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan (Bhilwara).

Maurya, Shri B. P. (Aligarh).

Mehdi, Shri S. Ahmad (Rampur).

Mehrotra, Shri Braj Behari (Bilhaur),

Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Pali).

Mehta, Shri Jashvant (Bhavnagar).

Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Hyderabad).

Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt (Jammu and Kashmir).

Menon, Shri Panampilli Govinda (Mukundapuram).

Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).

Minimata, Shrimati Agamdas Guru (Baloda Bazar).

Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali (Warrangal).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Motihari).

Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra (Puri).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).

Misra, Dr. Udaikar (Jamshedpur).

Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta (Khandwa).

Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar (Mirzapur).

Mohammad Yusuf, Shri (Siwan).

Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).

Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda (Balasore).

Mohsin, Shri F. H. (Dharwar South).

Morarka, Shri Radheyshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).

More, Shri Krishnaji Laxman (Hatkanangle).

Muhammad Ismail, Shri (Manjeri).

Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao Martandrao (Bhiwandi).

Mukerjee, Shri H. N. (Calcutta Central).

Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri).

Munzni, Shri David (Lohardaga).

Murli Manohar, Shri (Balia).

M—contd.

Murmu, Shri Sarkar (Balurghat).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Amalapuram).

Murti, Shri M. S. (Anakapalle).

Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Muthiah, Shri P. (Tirunelveli).

Muzaffar Husain, Shri (Moradabad).

N

Naidu, Shri V. Govindasamy (Tiruvallur).

Naik, Shri D. J. (Panchmahals).

Naik, Shri Maheswar (Mayurbhanj).

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon).

Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Ambalapuzha).

Nambiar, Shri Ananda (Tiruchirapalli).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Naskar, Shri P. S. (Mathurapur).

Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).

Nayak, Shri Mohan (Bhanjanagar).

Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).

Nesamoni, Shri A. (Nagercoil).

Nigam, Shrimati Savitri (Banda).

Niranjan Lal, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

O

Omkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).

Oza, Shri Ghanshyamlal (Surendranagar).

P

Paliwal, Shri Tika Ram (Hindaun).

Pande, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).

Pandey, Shri R. S. (Guna).

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo (Rasra).

Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath (Salempur).

Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi (Phulpur).

Panna Lal, Shri (Akbarpur).

Pant, Shri Krishna Chandra (Naini Tal).

P—contd.

Paradhi, Shri Bholaram (Balaghat).

Paramasivan, Shri S. K. (Erode).

Parashar, Shri V. C. (Shivpuri).

Patel, Shri Chhotubhai M. (Broach).

Patel, Shri Man Sinh P. (Mehsana).

Patel, Shri Nanubhai N. (Bulsar).

Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Patan).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).

Patil, Shri Deorao Sheoram (Yeotmal).

Patil, Shri J. S. (Jalgaon).

Patil, Shri Madhaorao Bhagwantrao (Ramtek).

Patil, Shri S. B. (Bijapur South).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).

Patil, Shri T. A. (Osmanabad).

Patil, Shri V. T. (Kolhapur).

Patil, Shri Vasantrao Lakhagounda (Chikodi).

Patnaik, Shri Baishnab Charan (Dhenkanal).

Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).

Pattnayak, Shri Kishen (Sambalpur).

Pottekkatt, Shri S. K. (Tellicherry).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Delhi—Karol Bagh).

Pratap Singh, Shri (Sirmur).

Prithvi Raj, Shri (Dausa).

Puri, Shri D. D. (Kaithal).

R

Raghavan, Shri A. V. (Badagara).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).

Raghuramaiah, Shri K. (Guntur).

Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai (Damoh).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).

Raja, Shri C. R. (Junagadh).

Rajaram, Shri K. (Krishnagiri).

R—contd.

Rajdeo Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).

Raju, Shri D. Balarama (Narasapur).

Raju, Dr. D. S. (Rajahmundry).

Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Aurangabad).

Ram, Shri T. (Sonbarsa).

Ram Sewak, Shri (Jalaun).

Ram Singh, Shri (Bahraich).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bikramganj).

Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj).

Ramabadran, Shri T. D. (Cuddalore).

Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R. (Coimbatore).

Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R. (Karur).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ramaswamy, Shri V. K. (Namakkal).

Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada).

Rameshwaranand, Shri (Karnal).

Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa (Gulbarga).

Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri (Chapra).

Rananjai Singh, Shri (Musafirkhana).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).

Ranga, Shri N. G. (Chittoor).

Ranga Rao, Shri R. V. G. K. (Cheepurupalli).

Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao, Shri Jaganatha (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Dr. K. L. (Vijayawada).

Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal (Mahbubnagar).

Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Gadwal).

Rao, Shri M. Thirumala (Kakinada).

Rao, Shri P. Hanumanth (Medak).

Rao, Shri Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri Ramapathi (Karimnagar).

Rao, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy (Shimoga).

R—contd.

Rattan Lal, Shri (Banswara).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Bettiah).

Rawandale, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhulia).

Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).

Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala (Kavali).

Reddi, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddiar, Shri R. V. (Tindivanam).

Reddy, Shri C. L. Narasimha (Rajampet).

Reddy, Shri G. Narayan (Adilabad).

Reddy, Shri G. Yallamanda (Markapur).

Reddy, Shri H. C. Linga (Chikballapur).

Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).

Reddy, Shri R. Surendra (Mehbubabad).

Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda (Kurnool).

Roy, Dr. Saradish (Katwa).

Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Deoria).

S

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).

Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Rosera).

Saigal, Shri Amar Singh (Janjgir).

Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk).

Samnani, Shri Nazir Hussain (Jammu and Kashmir).

Sanji Rupji, Shri (Nominated—Dadra and Nagar Haveli).

Saraf, Shri Sham Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).

Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur).

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Jahanabad).

Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram).

S—contd.

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Gwalior).

Sen, Dr. Ranen (Calcutta—East).

Sen, Shri Asoke K. (Calcutta—North West).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).

Seth, Shri Bishanchander (Etah).

Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Perambalur).

Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).

Shah, Shri Manubhai (Jamnagar).

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).

Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).

Sham Nath, Shri (Delhi—Chandni Chowk).

Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).

Sharma, Shri Anant Prasad (Buxar).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).

Sharma, Shri K. C. (Sardhana).

Shashank Manjari, Shrimati (Palamau).

Shashi Ranjan, Shri (Pupri).

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Bijnor).

Shastri, Shri Rama Nand (Ramasanehighat).

Sheo Narain, Shri (Bansi).

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb (Kopargaon).

Shinkre, Shri M. P. (Marmagoa).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).

Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati (Raipur).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).

Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh (Jhajjar).

Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar).

Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).

Singh, Dr. Basant Narain (Hazaribagh).

Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratapgarh).

S—contd.

Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur).

Singh, Shri Jai Bahadur (Ghosi).

Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maharajganj).

Singh, Shri S. T. (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Yuvraj Dutta (Shahabad).

Singha, Shri Govinda Kumar (Midnapore).

Singha, Shri Yagya Narain (Sundergarh).

Singhvi, Dr. L. M. (Jodhpur).

Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Patna).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).

Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku. (Pondicherry).

Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Hathras).

Solanki, Shri Pravinsinh Natavarsinh (Kaira).

Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Pandharpur).

Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati T. S. (Dindigul).

Soy, Shri Hari Charan (Singhbhum).

Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North).

Subbaraman, Shri N. M. R. (Madurai).

Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi).

Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).

Surya Prasad, Shri (Bhind).

Swamy, Shri M. N. (Ongolle).

Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi).

Swamy, Shri M. V. (Masulipatnam).

Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi (Koppal).

S—contd.

Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).

Swell, Shri G. G. (Assam—Autonomous Districts).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj).

Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer).

Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).

Thengal, Shri K. Nallakoya (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).

Thengondar, Shri Gopalasami (Nagapattinam).

Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Tiwary, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopalganj).

Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).

Tiwary, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).

Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).

Trivedi, Shri U. M. (Mandsaur).

Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).

Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput).

Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt (Rewa).

Utiya, Shri Buddhu Singh (Shahdol).

V

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Sabarmati).

Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (Nandurbar).

Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Chittorgarh).

Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvella).

Veerabasappa, Shri S. (Chitradurga).

Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra (Bidar).

V—contd.

Venkaiah, Shri Kolia (Tenali).

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).

Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).

Verma, Shri Kunwar Krishna (Sultanpur).

Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amar Nath Hoshiarpur).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Vimbla Devi, Shrimati V. (Eluru).

Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mahasu).

Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalganj).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiwa, Shri N. M. (Seoni).

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia).

Y

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sitamarhi).

Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh (Azamgarh).

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).

Yadava, Shri Bhishma Prasad (Kesaria).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

Yashpal Singh, Shri (Kairana).

Yudhvir Singh, Shri (Mahendragarh).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

Panel of Chairmen

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri T. H. Sonavane
Shri P. K. Deo
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah
Shrimati Renuka Ray
Shri Sham Lal Saraf

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shakdher.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy—Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of External Affairs—Shri Swaran Singh.

Minister of Railways—Shri S. K. Patil.

Minister of Defence—Shri Y. B. Chavan.

Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism—Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy.

Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri C. Subramaniam.

Minister of Finance—Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Education—Shri M. C. Chagla.

Minister of Industry—Shri D. Sanjivayya.

Minister of Planning—Shri Asoka Mehta.

Minister of Commerce—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Law—Shri G. S. Pathak.

Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed.

Ministers of State

Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of Mines and Metals—Shri S. K. Dey.

Minister of Health and Family Planning—Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.

Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Material Planning—Shri K. Raghuramaiah.

Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Dr. K. L. Rao.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence—Shri A. M. Thomas.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation—Shri C. M. Poonacha.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Law—Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications—Shri Jaganatha Rao.

Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Dinesh Singh.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry—Shri Bibudhendra Misra.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri P. Govinda Menon.

Minister of Iron and Steel—Shri T. N. Singh.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri P. S. Naskar.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shri L. N. Mishra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Dr. (Shrmati) Soundaram Ramachandran.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri D. R. Chavan.

Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security—Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri Sham Nath.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri B. C. Bhagavati.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel—Shri P. C. Sethi.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Annasaheb Shinde.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals—Shri Iqbal Singh.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce—Shri Shafi Qureshi.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation—Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals—Shri S. A. Mehdi.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary in the Department of Atomic Energy—Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.

Parliamentary Secretary in the Department of Communications—Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh.

Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri S. C. Jamir.

Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri D. Ering.

FIRST DAY OF THE FIFTEENTH OF THE THIRD LOK SABHA

Vol. LVII No. 1

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 25, 1966/Sravana 3, 1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Damodar Swarup Seth who passed away at Lucknow on the 13th June, 1966 at the age of 72.

Shri Seth was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly of India and Provisional Parliament during the years 1945 to 1952. We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, Sethji was one of the veterans of our national struggle, who had spent, I think, more than 30 years in prison in the cause of India's freedom. Unfortunately, because he was a very simple and honest person, he was involved in some fraud cases, but it was established later by no less a person than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that his integrity and honesty could never be questioned. For that also, he suffered a lot. I was told that he was gravely ill before he died. Not sufficient attention was paid to his medical care. It is really unfortunate in this country that political sufferers at the time of their need do not get sufficient help and assistance. We deeply mourn his death. I think we have lost one of the valiant fighters for the freedom of this country.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, as one of the many friends in this House whom Shri Damodar Swarup had and as an old colleague—he was my colleague in the Congress Socialist Party in the thirties, we worked closely together—I would like to associate myself with what has fallen from the lips of Mr. Dwivedy. We all mourn his loss.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फ़र्रुख़ाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सेठ दामोदर स्वरूप के कुटुम्ब को इस सदन की संवेदना भेजने की बात कह रहे हैं। जहां तक मैं जानता हूं, उनका कुटुम्ब केवल आप और हम लोग हैं। और यह मैं ख़ास तौर से इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि भारत की आज़ादी की लड़ाई में ऐसे बिरले ही लोग हुए हैं, जिन्होंने अपने कुटुम्ब को होने ही नहीं दिया, ख़त्म कर दिया, और उनमें दामोदर स्वरूप सेठ भी थे। जो कुटुम्ब करके थोड़ा बहुत त्याग करते हैं, वे भी अच्छे हैं, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी हैं, जिन्होंने कुटुम्ब किया ही नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जैसे माननीय सदस्य हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सेठ दामोदर स्वरूप ने कांग्रेस पार्टी का होकर तो काम किया ही, लेकिन समाजवादी दल का होकर उन्होंने शायद अपने जीवन का उतना ही हिस्सा, या उससे भी बड़ा हिस्सा, बिताया है। मैं सभी की तरफ़ से अपनी हार्दिक संवेदना प्रकट करना चाहता हूं।

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I had the privi-

lege of knowing Shri Damodar Swarup Seth as a member of this House and as a member of the Constituent Assembly. I came in close contact with him. He was a man with a sturdy independence. He had lost his power of hearing during the period he was a member, but he was considered amongst us in those days as one of the oldest revolutionaries and we had great respect for his independence and judgment.

On behalf of my party and the Government, I associate myself with whatever has been said about him by the previous speakers.

Mr. Speaker: Personally, I have also to say a few words. As Hukam Singh, a Member of this Parliament, I have sat with Seth Damodar Swarup for a pretty long time on these benches of the Opposition, and I can testify and assure the House that I had great admiration for his honesty, integrity and devotion to duty. I also know how he was ensnared into a trap—it has been referred to by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy—when he was involved in certain cases. All those facts are known to me, how that simple man got into that trouble. Ultimately, in the end he was cleared, and, therefore, certainly it was gratifying.

I would request the House to stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चीन और पाकिस्तान के बीच गुप्त करार

+

*1. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री उटिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री म० वा० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह :
श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री नाथ पाई :
श्री अल्वा रेस :
श्री दे० द० पुरी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री गुलशन :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्रीमती रेणुका बडकटकी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :
श्री पें० वेंकटासुब्बया :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह :
श्री मे० क० कुमारन :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की संयुक्त

रक्षा के लिये पाकिस्तान और चीन के बीच एक करार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या चीन द्वारा पाकिस्तानी सेना को चीनी ढंग के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) We are not aware of any such pact.

(b) There have been some reports of the presence of Chinese guerilla army instructors in Pakistan who are giving guerilla-training to East Pakistan army personnel. There have also been reports about similar training being given to groups of irregulars in East and West Pakistan and also Azad Kashmir. However, there has been no report that the Pakistani army as such is being trained or remodelled by China on the Chinese pattern.

(c) The Government are taking all necessary steps to meet the situation arising from the Sino-Pakistan collusion against India.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में सैनिक कर्मचारियों को गुरिल्ला युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इससे उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये सरकार सचेत या सजग है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है । यह सवाल एलायंस के बारे में है । चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा है कि उनको इल्म है कि पाकिस्तान में गुरिल्ला ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है, मेम्बर साहब सिर्फ़ इसीलिए गुरिल्ला ट्रेनिंग के बारे में सवाल न पूछने लग जायें । वह एलायंस के बारे में सवाल पूछें ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उनको जानकारी है कि वहां पर चीनी गुरिल्ला युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं । इसीलिए मैंने यह प्रश्न पूछा है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जब मैंने कहा कि वे इस किस्म की ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं, तो सब से ज्यादा यही बात थी कि हमने इस का भी मुकाबला करना है और इसका भी मुनासिब इन्तजाम हो रहा है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : चीन के प्रधान मंत्री कराची गए थे और वहां पर जो वार्तालाप हुआ था, क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कुछ ज्ञान है ; यदि हां, तो क्या ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think, Sir, the hon. Member is referring to the visit of President Liu Shao-chi. We know certain speeches were made there both by the Chinese head of State and also by the Foreign Minister, which left no doubt in anybody's mind about the collusion that exists, and which was confirmed by the general tenor and content of those speeches.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, एक ओर भारत सरकार यह कहती है कि हम ताशकंद समझौते का पालन करेंगे और दूसरी ओर पाकिस्तानी सेनायें चीनी प्रशिक्षकों से गुरिल्ला युद्ध की ट्रेनिंग ले रही हैं, जैसा कि अभी विदेश मंत्री जी ने बताया है । यह भी सुना जाता है कि हाल के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के बाद पाकिस्तान को चीन से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मिग विमान और टैंक मिले हैं । प्रधान मंत्री जी पिछले दिनों रूस की यात्रा पर गई थीं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने इस स्थिति से रूसी नेताओं को अवगत कराया था और क्या उनको यह बताया था कि पाकिस्तान तो ताशकंद समझौते का उल्लंघन कर रहा है, जब कि हम उसका पालन करना चाहते हैं ; यदि हां, तो इस बारे में रूसी नेताओं की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, there is no contradiction between the first two parts, as mentioned by the hon. Member. He referred on one side to our saying that we will continue to adhere to the Tashkent Declaration. That is a declaration to which we are signatories, and that is a good code for good neighbourly relations, and we should endeavour to resolve our differences according to the approach and provisions of the Tashkent Declaration. At the same time, we cannot be oblivious to the collusion that is taking place between China and Pakistan. In fact, one of the ways of ending that collusion is to have more of the Tashkent spirit. The last part of the question was whether this fact was mentioned to the Soviet leaders. The Soviet leaders have their own sources of information and they are aware of it. This matter was also mentioned by the Indian delegation to the Soviet leaders and Soviet Ministers. There is mention of the Tashkent Declaration in the joint communique that has been issued. So, the Soviet Union is not unaware of the type of relationship that is developing or taking shape between China and Pakistan.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सवाल तो यह था कि आपने जो उन को कहा उस पर उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या रही ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have said that they are fully aware of the situation. It is not customary that every talk is to be disclosed here, or what they said on each issue.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government is aware of the latest news of a huge army of Chinese tanks being smuggled into East Pakistan two or three days ago? Similarly, have they taken note of the previous news of Chinese MIGs and tanks coming to Pakistan? If so, do Government regard it as a part of the agreement between China and Pakistan? Have they reported it to the U.S.A. and, if so, how do they relish this winning over of the Sabre-jets by Chinese MIGs?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is right when he says that we have information of both East Pakistan and West Pakistan getting military equipments from China. It is a fact that tanks and MIGs manufactured in China and certain other military equipments have been supplied to Pakistan by the Chinese. The hon. member asked how the United States has relished it. Well, I cannot speak on behalf of the United States. Certainly, we do not relish it and I am not sure how the United States can relish it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there reasons to believe that the exit of the vulgar, pro-China, anti-India ruffian, Mr. Bhutto....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This should not be brought in.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is unparliamentary in it?

Mr. Speaker: When a question can be easily understood otherwise, unnecessary adjectives need not be used.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Well, if you object to the word 'ruffian' I might say 'ragamuffin'.

Mr. Speaker: I object to the manner in which the question is put, because it is not allowed by the rules.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which rule? It is parliamentary.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of whether it is parliamentary or not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then what is it?

Mr. Speaker: Unnecessary adjectives should not be brought in.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know; I do not agree with you.

Mr. Speaker: He might ask his question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there reasons to believe that the exit of that fellow from the Pakistani Cabinet and the reportedly growing friendship between the Soviet Union and Pakistan are indicative of a new trend that Pakistan is being weaned away from China or is all that a mere make-believe?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, as to what is the object of the Soviet Union in developing relations between themselves and Pakistan, it is a matter on which an authentic statement can be made only by Pakistan or the U.S.S.R. But we have been told that it is true that U.S.S.R. is keen or desirous of improving their relations with Pakistan in the hope that Pakistan will no longer remain signatory to the various defence pacts, and to encourage trends in Pakistan for pursuit of a more independent policy. I do not see why we should look at it from the angle from which the hon. Member looks at it, when he says whether it is a mere make-believe.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I asked if it indicates a new trend. I asked: Is Pakistan being weaned away from China or is this a mere make-believe? You did not refer to that fellow, Mr. Bhutto's exit.

Shri Swaran Singh: So far as the exit of the former Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto, is concerned, that is a matter essentially between Mr. Bhutto and the President and we should not read in the changes of personnel in another Government anything more than what meets the eye. We have always taken the view that the policy that was being pursued by Pakistan was a policy that had the approval of their Government at the highest level. An exponent may be a person who expounds it in one particular way, in such a manner as may be offensive, or he may propound it in a manner which may not be offensive. But that does not alter the content of that policy. We should look upon our relationship from the actualities rather than that we should make an attempt to link it with the individual members of the Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not answered the question at all. He has given a lengthy exposition without much substance.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पाकिस्तान और चीन में कोई एक सन्धि हुई है, जिसके अनुसार चटगांव, खुलना और रंगपुर के एयर बेसिज चाइना को ट्रेनिंग के वास्ते दिये गए हैं ताकि पाकिस्तानियों को वहां पर ट्रेन किया जाय और साथ ही साथ चटगांव को एक नैवल बेस बनाने की भी योजना है जिसमें कि चीन शामिल हुआ है ?

Shri Swaran Singh We have information that the Chinese airmen have been giving training to the Pakistanis both in East Pakistan and in West Pakistan to enable them to use the MIGs they had already supplied. About Chinese association in developing the naval base in Chitagong, I would like to check up on that information. At the present moment, I am unable to confirm it or deny it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the hon. Minister be able to explain his own answer to the question put by Mr. Kamath in the sense that on the one hand the Chinese are infiltrating themselves or entering into very thick friendship with Pakistan so far as the eastern sector is concerned and on the western sector the Pakistanis are entering into very thick friendship with Russia. Is it some sort of a third red thing which is sprouting up—one is Chinese red, the other is Russian red and the third is Pakistani red?

Shri Swaran Singh: In view of the present relationship that exists between the Soviet Union and China, it

[Shri Swaran Singh].

is difficult to imagine that there could be such parallel action as is suggested by the hon Member in East Pakistan and in West Pakistan. I have in my replies been careful to point out that the Chinese presence is known to us both in East Pakistan and West Pakistan and we should look at it from that point of view and we are conscious of this risk. We are taking steps both at the diplomatic level and, of course, at the defence level to protect our integrity and security.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether attention has been drawn, of the important countries of the world, to the fact that arms and ammunition have been supplied by China to Pakistan and, if so, what is the reaction of the important countries of the world?

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चालीस बार खड़ा हुआ, लेकिन मेरा नम्बर नहीं आया ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिनके नाम नहीं हैं, उनके नाम पुकारे जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जिनके नाम हैं उनको नहीं पुकारा जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हाउस से इजाजत चाहूंगा कि मुझे नामों के लिये पाबन्द न किया जाये, क्योंकि 50–60 नामों तक पुकारना मुश्किल हो जाता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम परिश्रम कर के प्रश्न बनाते हैं, जो प्रायोरिटी प्राप्त करते हैं, उनको अवसर नहीं मिलता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आप कहें कि सभी नाम पुकारे जायं तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं हैं, मै पुकारने के लिये तैयार हूं । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस तरह तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नियम बदल दीजिये, नियम के अन्तर्गत प्रायोरिटी मिलने पर भी हमको अवसर नहीं मिलता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है कि जिसका नाम हो, उसको जरूर पुकारा जाये ।

श्री मौर्य : ठीक है, लेकिन आप कहते है कि खड़ा होना जरूरी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस इस पर गौर कर ले कि आइन्दा के लिए एक ही नाम सवाल में रखा करें ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: नियम के अंतर्गत प्रायोरिटी प्राप्त करना जरूरी है, प्रायोरिटी प्राप्त करते हैं, फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि नियम बदल दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: द्विवेदी साहब, आप यह देखें कि 50 नाम आये हैं तो क्या 50 आदमी बोल सकते हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: तो नियम बदलिये कि 50 न आया करें, एक ही नाम रखा करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हाउस की अगर मन्जूर हो तो सवाल में एक ही नाम रखा करेंगे ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : दो नाम तक रखा जाये । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री मौर्य : हमारा नाम भी उस में है, हम चालीस बार खड़े हुए, लेकिन एक बार भी हमारा नम्बर नहीं आता, यह बात मेरी समझ मे नहीं आती ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : आप मेम्बर-मेम्बर में कैसे डिस्टिंग्विश करते हैं, किसी को ज्यादा मौका देते हैं, किसी को कम ?

Shri Kapur Singh: The practice in the British Parliament is that although all the names of the signatories appear in the list, it is the absolute discretion of the Speaker to

call anybody he wants. I feel that that practice should be followed.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kapur Singh may be knowing better whether really more than one name appears in the House of Commons; I am not sure; I think only one name appears. Then the average supplementaries in the House of Commons are 1.5 here I might fix five minutes for a question.

Shri Priya Gupta: There the Question Hour is not only one hour.

Mr. Speaker: It is only one hour; not more than that. Either allow me to put only one name in the question and then....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let the present practice continue.

Mr. Speaker: If the present practice is to continue and all names are to appear, then the House should give me the discretion to call only those names which I can. At least ten questions should be covered in the Question Hour.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We support it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I also support it.

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member enquired whether the fact of Chinese military supplies to Pakistan has been brought to the notice of the other Governments. It is a well known fact that China supplied tanks and MIGs to Pakistan and Pakistan itself displayed the tanks and the MIGs in their last parade. So it is fully known to the whole world; there is no secret about it. We have also talked about this to important countries and there are different reactions from different countries on the supply of military hardware by China to Pakistan.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मिनिस्टर साहब जो जवाब देते हैं, वह यदि शार्ट हो तथा जल्दी दें तो टाइम बच सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में मेरी दोनों तरफ़ दरख़्वास्त है, सवाल प्रिसाइज हो और जवाब भी मुनासिब हो, तो ठीक है ।

Shri Krishnapal Singh: My opinion is that the training given by the Chinese to the Pakistan army is of a special type. We know that even the American army which is so well equipped has not been complete successful against the Vietnam guerillas trained by the Chinese. Therefore, are we going to impart special training to our army which will be able to counteract the training imparted to the Pakistan army by the Chinese?

Shri Swaran Singh: I shall pass on this suggestion to the Defence Minister.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या चीन और पाकिस्तान की साज़िश को विफल करने के लिये भारत सरकार का ध्यान पूर्वी बंगाल के जन-आन्दोलन की तरफ़ गया है, जिसके कुछ उद्देश्यों को मैं बता दूं । एक तो यह कि उन्होंने अपना एक रिज़र्व बैंक और विदेशी मुद्रा अलग से मांगी है, अलग से मिलिशिया मांगी है और पूर्व और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के बीच में रेल यातायात जोड़ना चाहते हैं । अगर सरकार का ध्यान इन उद्देश्यों की तरफ़ गया है तो क्या भारत सरकार शेख मुजीबुर्रेहमान, जो वहां की अवामी लीग के हैं और जो पूर्वी बंगाल की आवाज़ बन चुके हैं, उनकी इस सम्बन्ध में पुस्तिका भारत में उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have seen the demands that have been put by those political parties in East Pakistan, which want greater autonomy for East Pakistan. The hon. Member mentioned about a separate unit of the Pakistan Reserve Bank or separate foreign exchange for East Pakistan; amongst several other things, these points and several others have been put forward by political parties which are functioning in East Pakistan.

This is a matter between East Pakistan and their Central Government. And we, as a Government, should not take any interest in this except that we should be fully informed of what is happening there.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि वह शेख मुजीबुर्रेहमान की पुस्तिका यहां भारत के लोगों को उपलब्ध करायेंगे, उस में भारत और पाकिस्तान के रिश्तों के बारे में भी है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a question, not a suggestion.

Shri Swaran Singh: As regards the pamphlet that might have been issued by a political leader in another country, if the hon. Member is very much interested in it, I shall try to fetch one copy for him.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अपने लिये लो, सरदार साहब ।

Mr. Speaker: The point is whether Government have any proposal, in view of what the hon. Member is saying, to allow it to be circulated to the public here.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: To allow its entry into this country.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think that we have prohibited its entry.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सवाल यह नहीं है, वह किताब यहां मिल ही नहीं रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि हम ने प्राहिबिट नहीं किया है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: He may make it available to us.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: यह सरकार इसी लिये है कि चीज को रोक दे, चीज को लाने के लिये नहीं है ।

Relations between India and Indonesia

+

*2. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Indonesia have shown any kind of gesture for improvement of the diplomatic and trade relations with India;

(b) if so, in what manner; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Indonesian Government's desire for improvement of relations with India was expressed by the Indonesian Foreign Minister while making a Foreign Policy Statement before the Indonesian Parliament and also through diplomatic channels.

(c) The Government of India has responded by welcoming the statement of the Indonesian Foreign Minister. The Government of India have also extended an offer of credit of Rs. 10 crores on deferred payment basis, which has been accepted by the Indonesian Government.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the recent political trends in Indonesia, may I know whether Government have suggested any sort of goodwill mission from that country to India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There is no proposal of a good-will mission just now.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the recent changes in that country, may I know whether the starting of economic co-operation has been sought for by that country from India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I did mention in the reply to the main question that we had offered the Government of Indonesia Rs. 10 crores credit on deferred-payment basis.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि हम ने 10 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता देने का वचन दिया है तो क्या उस में कुछ शर्तें भी हैं कि उस को किस-किस काम में लाया जायेगा उस का भी क्या सरकार ने कुछ ध्यान रखा है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हम तो उन्हें यह सहायता दे रहे हैं जिसे कि इंडोनेशियन गवर्नमेंट ने मंजूर कर लिया है बाकी वह किस-किस काम में लाई जायेगी यह तो इंडोनेशिया की सरकार को तय करना है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या भारत सरकार ने इंडोनेशिया सरकार के साथ अपने ट्रेड रिलेशंस बढ़ाने के लिए फिर कुछ प्रयास किया है अगर किया है तो उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह जो 10 करोड़ की हम उन को क्रेडिट दे रहे हैं इस से हमारे और उन के बीच में तिजारत बढ़ेगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह जो इंडोनेशिया में पिछली मर्तबा एयर इंडिया के दफ्तर को बहुत अधिक क्षति पहुंचायी गयी थी और यदि अब भारत सरकार और इंडोनेशिया की सरकार के सम्बन्ध अच्छे हो गये हैं तो क्या सरकार इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रही है कि उस क्षति की भरपायी वहां से मिल सके, यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जकर्ता में जो एयर इंडिया का दफ्तर था और जिसे कि क्षति पहुंची थी उस के बारे में इस सदन के पिछले सैशन में उन्होंने जिक्र किया था कि इंडोनेशिन सरकार से यह बताया गया है और वह उस पर ध्यान दे रही है ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The visit of the Foreign Minister of Indonesia to India was postponed. We would like to know whether any fresh initiative is being taken to see that at the highest level a meeting is held between either the heads of government or between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries, in order to further and deepen the possibility of relationship between these two countries.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The new Government has been ushered in Indonesia only today. But we have been looking forward to the visit of the Indonesian Foreign Minister, and we are still hoping that we shall be able to fix some date soon.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत और इंडोनेशिया के सम्बन्ध जो बीच में खराब हो गये थे तो क्या अब सरकार अपने उस सम्बन्ध को राजनैतिक दृष्टि से पूर्ववत बनाने की बात सोच रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हमारे और इंडोनेशिया की जनता के बीच में बहुत पुराने सम्बन्ध हैं और कई बार मैं ने इस सदन में उस के बारे में कहा था । वह हमेशा से अच्छे बने रहे हैं । अभी वहां पर एक नई सरकार आई है और वह और हम दोनों पूरी कोशिश कर रहे है कि हमारे जो सरकारों के बीच में अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं वह और अच्छे व मजबूत हो जायं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : भारत सरकार और इंडोनेशिया की सरकार के सम्बन्धों में जो एक साम्य आता चला जा रहा है तो क्या भारत सरकार ने इंडोनेशिया की नई सरकार

को यह भी परामर्श दिया है कि मलयेशिया से अपने सम्बन्धों को सुधारने में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सदस्यता फिर से स्वीकार करने में भी इंडोनेशिया आग आये यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस तरफ़ भी इंडोनेशिया क़दम उठा रहा है । माननीय सदस्य ने देखा होगा कि उस के बारे में अख़बारों में छपा है और हम आशा करेंगे कि इन दोनों बातों में इंडोनेशिया सरकार जल्द फ़ैसला कर लेगी ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the new regime in Jakatra has expressed its desire to revive normal relationship with Malaysia, and if so, whether our Government have offered any good offices in the matter so that the ties between Indonesia and Malaysia *vis-a-vis* Indonesia and India are strengthened?

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is not now necessary, because representatives of the two Governments are directly in touch; some arrangements have been made by them and these are awaiting ratification.

Censorship of Indian and Foreign Films

*3. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints to the effect that while Indian films are subjected to rigorous censorship standards, foreign films shown in our picture-houses are more liberally judged and examined;

(b) if so, the reasons for applying different standards; and

(c) whether Government have issued any specific instructions in this regard?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The rules and principles for censorship are the same for Indian and Foreign films. However, the divergence of culture, and outlook on life in various parts of the world is necessarily reflected in the films produced, which is duly taken note of in censorship of the films and which accounts for some features which are peculiar to foreign films.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that at times due to political pressures from friendly countries, as in the case of a picture called *Dr. Zhivago*, the judgment of the Censor Board is often conditioned by political considerations rather than by social and aesthetic considerations? If so, may I know what steps Government have taken to ensure complete independence of judgment to the Censor Board?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Censor Board functions under the provisions of the Cinematograph Act of 1952, and the provisions therein follow broadly the provisions of art. 19(2) of our Constitution. I would like to submit that there is no question of any pressures or pulls from any foreign countries. But one of the considerations is that the films concerned should not incite violence or crime, apart from other considerations; also they should not become a sort of embarrassment so far as our political and diplomatic relationship with other countries is concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that while simple scenes of emotional exuberances between a young man and a woman, not to speak of osculatory scenes, are taboo in Indian pictures, there is a profusion of such scenes in western pictures, and when western pictures are shown in our picture-houses, they are overcrowded because the Indian spectators want to

find out the prerogatives enjoyed by western lovers on celluloid?

Mr. Speaker: He should look to the younger men, not to me!

Shri Hem Barua: If that is so, why is it that Government have allowed these two standards, double standards, to be followed by the Censor Board, one standard in relation to Indian pictures and another standard in relation to Western pictures to be shown in Indian picture houses?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I submitted just now, the films reflect essentially the culture, way of life and attitude of the countries concerned and necessarily what obtains in that particular matter in the West does not obtain here. It depends upon the social tolerance and social attitudes, and naturally our films should not be expected to reflect what is not our own and what would not be accepted by the social tolerances accepted in our country.

Mr. Speaker: The Member wanted to know, when these are to be shown to the same audiences, Indian audiences, there ought to be one standard so far as that is concerned, whether it comes from the West or whether it is produced here. The Minister has argued that there are different standards in different countries.

Shri Hem Barua: May I add one word?

Mr. Speaker: I have followed it perhaps. He will go on repeating those adventures of young men. I will not allow.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do appreciate that there are certain sequences in foreign films which are not allowed and permitted in our films, and they are passed by the Censor Board, but there is a specific rule for that, which reads like this. This is Principle No. 2 issued under sub-section 2 of section 5(b):

> "Standards of life having regard to the standards of the country and people to which the story relates shall not be so depicted as to deprave the morality of the audience."

This is exactly the interpretation which depends on the Censor Board, and this is a question which has been posed to the Government by our own producers. We have left it to them to tell us how they would like us to act, whether to be more rigid with the foreign films and completely ban such sequences in those films, or to permit them in our own films. That is the whole question.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. From what he has said I deduce that in Indian society osculatory things are a taboo. I can deduce like that.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, for the present they are not allowed in Indian films. There is no doubt about that.

Shri Hem Barua: Then I do not understand....

Mr. Speaker: He might seek some other remedy in clarifying it. I cannot go further.

Shri Hem Barua: Half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether these censorship principles which we apply to the films in both cases, Indian and foreign, are supposed to be derived from our own cultural tradition or from some other source.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Our films from our sources, but some people are now going abroad also.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The hon. Minister said that as far as foreign countries are concerned, they do subject these films to rigorous censorship. I would like to know what you have learnt as to the type of items that are being subject to that sort of censorship. What are the

reasons for which there is censorship?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The reasons are, as I have just now submitted, found in the Cinematograph Act and the rules and principles issued thereunder. I think there are enough reasons.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: He has not understood my question. The hon. Minister said that as far as foreign countries are concerned, they do subject these films to rigorous censorship. I would like to know what they have learnt as to what type of items are being subjected to that sort of censorship.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The type of scenes or sequences which the hon. Member Mr. Barua referred to are permitted in foreign films, they are not permitted in the Indian films. That is the whole matter.

Shri Priya Gupta: The hon. Minister has clarified his stand in reply to Mr. Hem Barua that since it is the practice in western countries to have such things as a social fact, they have got no objection to exhibit those films here and since it is not the social practice here Indian films are not allowed to exhibit such pictures. May I know whether the government will create some electromagnetic waves in the House so that the psychological processes could be controlled and there will be no reaction in the minds of the seers of these foreign films?

Mr. Speaker: He is full of ideas and suggestions; he may pass them on.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि दुर्जन सिंह के माने बुरे होते हैं और भारत की फिल्मस में राजपूती कैरेक्टर को दुर्जन सिंह कर के दिखलाया गया है, खासकर "मुगल आजम" फिल्म में राजपूती कैरेक्टर को इस तरह से दिखलाया गया है जब कि इतिहास में इस नाम का कोई कैरेक्टर नहीं है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: There is.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस से कोटि-कोटि राजपूतों के दिल को ठेस लगी है । क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलायेंगे कि क्या इस पिक्चर से उस अंश को निकाला जायेगा जिस में राजपूती कैरेक्टर को दुर्जन सिंह के नाम से दिखलाया गया है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a very respectable name.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसे अलाऊ नहीं कर सकता ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सवाल यह है कि यह चीज हर एक के दिल में खटकती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने एक पर्टिकुलर फिल्म का नाम लिया है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सेन्सर बोर्ड जब बैठता है तो वह इस बात का ख्याल रखता है या नहीं कि जिस रेस ने देश की रक्षा की है उस को दुर्जन के नाम से न दिखलाया जाये, और क्या इस अंश को निकाला जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम लोग पर्टिकुलर फिल्म में नहीं जा सकते ।

Autonomous Corporation for A.I.R.

*4. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedy:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chanda Committee has recommended an autonomous Corporation to run the All India Radio; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation is under examination.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know why they are taking so much time about the recommendation in regard to making the AIR a corporation? This matter has not only been recommeded by the committee but several times in the House also this matter has been debated for several years.

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is a matter of fundamental importance in regard to which different opinions have been expressed by different sections of this House itself, even during the last debate on the demands of the I & B Ministry. This requires time and we have to weigh the pros and cons fully.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that the overwhelming evidence before this Committee was that it should be made a corporation? Is it also not a fact that even persons from the UNESCO who appeared before the committee stated that in all he developing countries they would recommend a corporation since it would encourage talent and independence. At the present moment the AIR is almost a department of the government and has lost all its effectiveness and people think that it is a public relations department of the Government. In view of this, is it not necessary without losing much time to accept this particular recommendation of the committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: All the evidence and the arguments and the suggestions made before the committee will be given the fullest consideration. We have no desire to delay a decision on this question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the opinion of the state governments in the matter had been invited and, if so, what are they?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have appointed a special officer on duty for the examination of the 219 recommendations made by the committee. He is processing the recommendations and consulting those necessary to be consulted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that Government is unable to take a final decision because there is pressure from the bureaucracy that this should not be an autonomous corporation and, if so, whether it is a fact that Government is going to set up another committee to see whether the report of this committee is implemented?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Neither of the two suggestions is a fact.

श्री मौर्य : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह सिफारिश कि इस आल इंडिया रेडियो को एक आटोनोमस कारपोरेशन को दे दिया जाये किस दर्ष आई. मिनिस्ट्री ने इस पर कब विचार किया, इस पर कितने दिन से विचार हो रहा है और विचार में कितना समय लगेगा ।

श्री राज बहादुर : इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 18 अप्रैल, 1966 को प्रस्तुत की गई । उस के तुरन्त बाद ही विचार आरम्भ कर दिया गया ।

श्री मौर्य : कितना समय लगेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : लगभग तीन महीने लग सकते हैं या इस से कुछ ज्यादा लग सकते हैं ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : शिक्षित पर्सोनेल के अभाव में इस देश में ब्यूरोक्रेसी ने स्वायत्तशासी निगम की जो दशा बना रक्खी है, उस को देखते हुए क्या आज इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि किसी स्वायत्तशासी निगम को बनाने के पूर्व इस बात पर विचार कर लिया जाये कि देश में शिक्षित पर्सोनेल है या नहीं, और उस के बिना कोई निगम न बनाया जाये ।

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य ने शिक्षित पर्सोनेल के बारे में जो आवश्यकता व्यक्त की है, उस से मैं पूर्णतया सहमत हूं ।

Shri Warior: This Chanda Committee report has been with the Government for so long. What are the salient features of the report which are going against the mind of the Government in not taking a proper action on the recommendations? Is there any basic objection to the recommendations made by the Chanda Committee and, if so what are those recommendations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If the hon. Member refers generally to all the recommendations, I may tell him that we have got about 219 recommendations, out of which final decision has been already taken or conclusions reached in respect of 45 recommendations. The remaining are under examination. In fact, 104 recommendations are under consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the Government are fighting shy of making All-India Radio a corporation simply because of the fact that the Government will not want to lose their control over this medium as also miss the opportunity of using All India Radio as the mouthpiece of Government propaganda?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would humbly repudiate this suggestion and this insinuation and say that even the Government is under parliamentary control. If any thing, if any corporation comes into being, the corporation will still be under Parliament.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister is passing on information to the House that the Government is under parliamentary control, which is not in the public interest.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether it is a fact that this report contemplates publicity meant for home consumption and publicity which is meant for our external relations, and may I know if it is the desire of the Government that both types of publicity may be handed over to the corporation or whether a distinction will be made between home publicity and external publicity?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is wholly dependent upon one pre-condition, namely, the setting up of the corporation. Therefore, the rest of the question does not arise.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या मैं सरकार से जान सकता हूं कि निगम बनने तक वह आकाशवाणी को यह हिदायत देने के लिये तैयार है कि देशी और परदेशी खबरों का अनुपात कम से कम आधा आधा तो जरूर हो, क्योंकि इधर दस बारह दिन तक मुझ को जेल में जबर्दस्ती आकाशवाणी को सुनने का मौका मिला । मैं ने पाया कि अगर देशी खबरें एक हैं तो परदेशी खबरें दो हैं । क्या सरकार इस अनुपात को कम से कम आधा आधा करने के लिये तैयार है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक देशी और विदेशी सूचनाओं का अनुपात है उस में सन्तुलन रखने की भरसक चेष्टा की जाती है । इस के बारे में मैं सही आंकड़े आइटमवार सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने के लिये तैयार हूं ।

Rhodesia

+

*5. **Shri Hari Vishun Kamath:**
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India was asked to participate in the U. N. Security Council meeting held on the 17th May, 1966 specially summoned to discuss Rhodesia; and

(b) if so, the conclusions, if any, arrived at in this meeting and the role played by India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) In view of India's concern about the grave situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia, the Permannent Representative of India was instructed to request the President of the Security Council for permission to participate in the proceedings of the Security Council meetings held from 17th to 23rd May, 1966. This request was acceded to by the President of the Security Council.

(b) A draft resolution introduced by Mali, Nigeria and Uganda *inter alia* calling upon the U. K. Government to take all necessary measures, including the use of force, to abolish the racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and ensure the immediate application of General Assembly resolutions on Southern Rhodesia, and all States to apply measures with a view to sever economic relations and communications with Southern Rhodesia, was not adopted as it failed to secure the necessary majority.

The Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations forcefully reiterated India's support for the Zimbawe people's right to allow them freedom and independence. He condemned the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and supported the initiative of the African countries and listed various measures which should be undertaken by the United Kingdom Government to prevent the situation form becoming a threat to international peace and security.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: During the last few months, since November or December, has the Government been in close touch with the British Government on this vital issue of African slavery under the Rhodesian Government and if so, are there reasons to believe that the British Government has been guilty of a little back-sliding on this issue, and what is the Government's reaction thereto?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have been in very close touch with the British Government on this issue and we have been impressing upon them the urgent necessity of taking adequate steps for ending the illegal Smith racist regime. We have also left the British Government in no doubt that the steps they have taken already are not adequate and have not produced the expected result about which we had always doubts.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I remined the Minister about the statement he made in the House last December that the Government would have no hesitation in following a course suggested by the OAU—Organisation of African Unity States and if so, what course has been suggested and adopted by the OAU States in that direction?

Shri Swaran Singh: As I had already indicated, three members of the OAU who are in the Security Council moved this resolution in the Security Council. This had the support by and large of the other members of OAU.

But unfortunately this resolution could not get the requsite majority in the Security Council and it did not get through. The OAU have taken up this matter amongst themselves in their own organisation from time to time and the House might recall that at one time they had called upon the member countries of OAU to sever diplomatic relations with UK. But the response to that even from the OAU countries was not in accordance with their original expectation.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any assessment has been made of the effect of the economic sanctions against Rhodesia and if they have not been effective, what other steps are being taken? What are the main reasons why the economic sanctions have not been effective?

Shri Swaran Singh: Our own view has been that the economic sanctions that had been adopted have not yielded the result which was anticipated by the British Government. The main reason why it has not succeeded is that the Smith regime has been getting support from other sources also. Therefore, the pressure on it has not been as great as one expected. It was for this reason that we had been in favour of taking stronger measures than just enforcing the economic sanctions.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if the attention of the Minister has been drawn to a recent statement by President Kaunda of Zambia who has given a stern warning to the UK Government that if this kind of thing continues, then some very definite steps have to be taken in regard to leaving the Commonwealth as far as certain countries are concerned? May I know if the Government is in close touch with such friendly or potentially friendly countries like Zambia and are trying to formulate policies in regard to Rhodesia which would not be so dependent, as seems to have been up to now, on the good pleasure of the British Government which behaves so badly in this regard?

Shri Swaran Singh: We are in very close touch with the Zambian Government, and I am glad to inform the House that we have got extremely friendly relations with Zambia and we have always co-ordinated our activities after very close consultation with the Zambian Government. I myself had very important and useful talks with the Zambian Foreign Minister at the time of the last UN General Assembly Session, and we have also been helping the Zambian Government to meet their difficulties particularly in the economic field which have been caused by the non-cooperation shown by the racist regime.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that outside Rhodesia there is a People's Organisation set up by the Negroes aimed at carrying out the liberation movement in Rhodesia. May I know whether the Government is in touch with this organisation or whether the Government propose to help this organisation in any way to carry out this liberation movement?

Shri Swaran Singh: We are in touch with them and we will be glad to give them all help.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी हम लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी की वियतनाम के बारे में जो वक्र नीति रही है उसको देखा है । कालीकट में उन्होंने कहा है कि हम वहां कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं । बाद में अंग्रेजों की प्रेरणा से एक सुझाव उन्होंने दिया और फिर मास्को जा कर वह और बदल गई । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वियतनाम के सम्बन्ध में इस तरह की वक्र नीति चलाने के बजाय क्या सरकार रोडेशिया की जनता को वहां सशस्त्र क्रान्ति करा कर वहां की सफेद अल्पसंख्यक सरकार को उखाड़ फेंक हैं के लिए कोई ठोस सहायता देने को तैयार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरे भाग का उत्तर दे दिया जाए।

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, it is for you to decide as to whether the first part of the question, about Vietnam, was justified or not.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said it need not be answered.

Shri Swaran Singh: Contradictory insinuations are contained in that part of the question. About the second part, about Rhodesia, in Rhodesia we have always been doing our best and we will give all possible help to the freedom fighters there to end the racist regime in Rhodesia.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that while certain African States have demanded more drastic steps to be taken against Rhodesia by Britain, India has soft-pedalled the entire issue by meekly submitting to the lily-livered policy pursued by Britain so far as Rhodesia is concerned; if so, what are the main reasons for that?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would only say that the hon. Member is not fully informed about this. I think our attitude in this respect has been even more forthright than that of any African country, I can say very clearly, and any insinuation that we have been accepting the British line or that we have toed the British line, to say the least, is not in accordance with facts, and I will request the hon. Member to acquaint himself fully with the attitude we have adopted both in the United Nations and in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या भारत सरकार को याद है कि प्रधान मंत्री विलसन ने छः महीने का समय मांगा था रोडेशिया के प्रश्न को आखिरी तौर पर सुलझाने के लिए और वह छः महीने करीब दो महीने पहले बीत चुके हैं ? अगर यह याद है तो भारत सरकार इस वचन भंग की पृष्ठ भूमि में क्या करने की सोच रही है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: This was what Prime Minister Wilson had said when the Prime Ministers' Conference took place in Lagos. This matter was again taken up in the Committee which meets from time to time in London, and the Prime Ministers' Conference is expected to meet again to review the whole question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस वचन भंग का पता ही नही है ? ये लोग रोज वचन-भंग करते रहते हैं और इन को पता ही नहीं है कि वचन-भंग क्या है !

Statement of Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir

\+

*6. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir to the effect that Pakistan was training large number of people in guerilla warfare in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir for subversive and disruptive activities in the State;

(b) if so, the nature of this Pakistani plan; and

(c) the measures adopted by Government to create international opinion against this latest move by Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government have seen the Chief Minister's statement.

(b) As in the past, Government will continue to spare no effort to collect information about the nature of

Pakistan's plans for subversion in Jammu and Kashmir, but it would not be in public interest to discolse the details of the information that Government have in this behalf.

(c) Government have tried to keep foreign Governments informed through our Missions, of significant developments, some of which have also been covered by international news agencies and foreign correspondents in India.

Shri Hem Barua: Since these military preparations by Pakistan are a clear violation of the Tashkent Pact and since the Indo-Russian joint communique issued after our Prime Minister's visit to Moscow is silent about this, may I know from our Prime Minister whether she brought this fact of the violation of the Tashkent Pact by Pakistan to the notice of the Russian leaders and, if so, what was their reaction?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I would be making a statement today which will cover all these aspects.

An hon. Member: We could not hear it.

Mr. Speaker: She would be making a statement this afternoon.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will reference to this be made in that statement?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bhutan

*7. **Shri H. N Mukerjee:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri K. C. Sharma:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the King of Bhutan has expressed his country's desire for U.N. membership; and

(b) if so, Government's attitude thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) This matter was mentioned among others by the King in the course of his talks in Delhi.

(b) Government will give sympathetic consideration to it at the appropriate time. The King had mentioned that Bhutan is not yet ready to assume the responsibilities and obligations of U.N. Membership.

M.I.G. Factories

*8. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made to set up the M.I.G. aircraft Factories in India;

(b) whether the production is likely to start in 1967; and

(c) if not, when it will start and the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Construction of factory buildings has made considerable progress; at

Nasik factory, buildings required for the first phase have been completed.

Procurement of plant, machinery and equipment, recruitment and training of personnel and translation of documents etc. are progressing according to plan.

(b) and (c). The assembly of MIG-21 aircraft has commenced recently.

भारत-नेपाल करार

*9. श्री लहटन चौधरी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत तथा नेपाल सरकार के बीच हुए एक करार के अंतर्गत यह स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि सम्पति तथा उसके स्वामित्व के बारे में दोनों देशों के राष्ट्रजनों के समान अधिकार होंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल सरकार ने हाल में एक भूमि सुधार विधान बनाया है जिसके अंतर्गत किसी भी विदेशी को वहा भूमि का स्वामित्व प्राप्त करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा और यह कानून भारतीयों पर भी लागू होगा;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने नेपाल सरकार का ध्यान उक्त करार की ओर दिलाया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में नेपाल सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। भारत और नेपाल की सरकारों के बीच 1950 की शांति और मैत्री संधि के अनुसार, दोनों सरकारें, पारस्परिकता के आधार पर, एक देश के राष्ट्रिकों को दूसरे देश के इलाकों में रहने-सहने, संपति का स्वामी बनने, व्यापार और वाणिज्य में भाग लेने, आने जाने के समान विशेषाधिकार तथा इसी तरह के अन्य विशेषाधिकार देने को राजी हो गई हैं।

(ग) नेपाल सरकार ने कानून बनाया है, जिसमें उसकी पूर्व अनुमति के बिना विदेशियों के नाम जमीन की रजिस्ट्री होने पर रोक लगा दी गई है; इन विदेशियों में भारतीय शामिल हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). इस मामले पर नेपाल सरकार के साथ लिखा-पढ़ी हो रही है और पिछले महीने उन्हें एक यादनामां (एड मेमोअर) भी दिया गया है। उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

सूचना और प्रसारण के माध्यम सम्बन्धी चन्दा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

*10. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्रीमती विमला देवी :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री लीलाधर फडकी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री फिरत पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामेश्वर यादव :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री रा० बहरा :
श्री उमानाथ :
श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़फुकन :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुरेश्वर मीना :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री तुजा राम :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रसारण और सूचना के माध्यम सम्बन्धी चन्दा समिति की सिफारिशों पर क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ;

(ख) प्रतिवेदन में सम्मिलित बाकी सिफारिशों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है : और

(ग) उस पर कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) कमेटी ने टेलीविजन समेत आकाशवाणी के बारे में कुल 219 सिफारिशें की हैं। इन में से 104 सिफारिशों की जांच कर ली गई है और बाकी की जांच की जा रही है। इन 104 सिफारिशों में से 45 सिफारिशें सिद्धान्त: स्वीकार्य हैं।

(ख) बाकी सिफारिशों के बारे में, सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया बताना फिलहाल कठिन होगा।

(ग) आशा है तीन महीने के अन्दर।

पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये

*11. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री जिग रेड्डी :
श्री प्र० चं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री कणड़ी :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री काजरोलफर :
श्री राम हरख यादव :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और अन्य पश्चिमी सीमावर्ती राज्यों में पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा घुसपैठ के कोई मामले हुये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी बार, किन-किन तारीखों को और कहां-कहां ऐसी घुसपैठ हुई ;

(ग) इन घुसपैठियों को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) क्या पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में तैनात संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रेक्षकों का ध्यान उन मामलों की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ङ) क्या उन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र को उन मामलों के बारे में बताया है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उनके बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) ताशकन्द समझौते के पश्चात् जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और अन्य पश्चिमी राज्यों में पाकिस्तानी सेना सेविवर्ग की घुसपैठ का कोई मामला सरकार के सामने नहीं आया।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध कर दिए गए हैं।

(घ) से (च) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Working of Indian Missions Abroad

*12. Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:

Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1326 on the 25th April, 1966 regarding Working of Indian Missions abroad and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Pillai Committee which was set up to make recommendations for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Indian Missions abroad; and

(b) if so, their recommendations and action taken thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee is expected to be ready next month.

Anti-national Activity of Hostile Nagas

*13. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable increase in the anti-national and disruptive activities of the hostile Nagas during the recent past and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the hostile Nagas are getting assistance of arms, ammunition and in other forms to carry on their activities; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such activities of the hostile Nagas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) There have been some incidents in the area covered by the Suspension of Operations. It cannot, however, be said that there has been a general intensification of such activities. A statement giving details of acts of violence and hostility from 1st January to 30th June, 1966 is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6435/66].

(b) There is definite information that the Underground Nagas are getting help from Pakistan.

(c) The Governments of Assam, Nagaland and Manipur are taking necessary steps to prevent commission of unlawful acts by the Underground Nagas and to protect the life and property of citizens. The State Governments have already issued instructions to Administrative Officers to use the Police force and if necesary security forces in aid of civil power to prevent commission of violent acts by the Underground Nagas.

Junior Employees in Armed Forces

*14. **Shri Maurya:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1333 on the 25th April, 1966 regarding Junior Employees in Armed Forces and State the steps taken for the implementation of the scheme to eliminate the grievances of junior employees in Armed Forces?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Instructions for setting up Joint Councils under the Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme have been issued by Government and steps are beng taken to implement the Scheme.

Air Space and Border Violations by Pakistan

*15. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri K. C. Sharma:
Shri Gulshan:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bade:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air space and border violations and intrusions committed by Pakistan after the Tashkent agreement upto the 20th July, 1966;

(b) the action taken by Government to prevent these violations;

(c) whether these violations have been brought to the notice of U.N. Observers and U.N. Secretary General; and

(d) if so, their reaction?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Upto 20th July Pakistan had committed five air space violations and 119 intrusions by armed personnel across the Cease Fire Line in J. & K. and the land borders between India and Pakistan.

(b) to (d). Cease Fire violations have been brought to the notice of U.N. observers. Protests have also been lodged with Pakistan in some cases. Suitable counter measures have also been taken to counteract these violations. According to the practice adopted by U.N. observers, for some time Cease Fire awards are intimated only to the offending party. We are, therefore, not aware of the number of cases in which U.N. observers have given awards against Pakistan.

Vietnam Conflict

*16. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Bagri:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri M. Ramoure:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, as Chairman of the International Control Commission

for Vietnam, has taken any initiative to find a peaceful solution to the Vietnam conflict;

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken; and

(c) whether the parties involved in the conflict have favourably reacted to India's initiatives in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not taken any particular initiative as Chairman of the International Control Commission in Vietnam to find a peaceful solution of the Vietnam conflict since in that capacity its responsibility along with that of the other Supervisory Powers is the supervision of the application of the provisions of the Geneva Agreement for 1954.

However, since the escalation of the conflict in Vietnam has serious implications, the Prime Minister of India recently expressed some ideas in the hope that they might assist in the solution of the Vietnam problem.

(c) The response of the parties concerned, with the exception of the Government of the People's Republic of China, has not been unfavourable.

Indian Delegation to Afghanistan

*17. **Shri Warior:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian delegation headed by the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs recently visited Afghanistan to discuss increased economic and industrial co-operation with that country; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delegation finalised with the Royal Afghan Government the terms and conditions of the construction and operation of a 100-Bed Children's Hospital in Kabul. Other avenues of cooperation between India and Afghanistan were also explored and various requests received and suggestions made are now under examination. These include supply of agricultural equipment and implements, the deputation of the experts from India, the undertaking of a survey, the provision of training facilities in India, to Afghan nationals and intensifying cultural contacts and exchanges between the two countries.

Closer Cooperation between China and Other Countries

*18. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the increasingly closer co-operation between the People's Republic of China and Japan, West Germany, Britain and France in the matter of trade technical development and industrialization;

(b) whether this has helped China in increasing its war potential; and

(c) if so, whether Government have done anything to dissuade these countries from extending to China any assistance that is likely to augment China's war-making capacity?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Our information is that the economic exchanges between China and these countries do not involve items which would directly contribute to China's war potential. Since these, however, would lead to the strengthening of China's heavy industrial potential, the Government are maintaining a watch and in cases where it is felt that it would strengthen China's military potential, our views have been made known to the countries concerned.

Review of India's Defence in view of Chinese Nuclear Explosion

*19. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the three Service Chiefs to review India's defence following the nuclear explosion by China;

(b) if so, their recommendations; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the Chiefs of Staff Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

Conscription to Armed Forces

*20. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 104 on the 21st February, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress made towards the implementation of the scheme for selective conscription in the country; and

(b) the difficulties that come in the way of compulsory conscription of all able-bodied adults in view of the Sino-Pakistani threatening and collusive attitude and war preparations?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The scheme is still under consideration at the expert level.

(b) The present scheme under consideration being a limited one, consideration of difficulties in the way of compulsory conscription does not arise at this stage.

Bifurcation of Navy into two Commands

*21. **Shri A. S. Alva:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bifurcate the Navy into two commands, one for the East Coast and the other for the West Coast;

(b) if so, whether the details have been worked out and the location of the respective commands contemplated; and

(c) whether such bifurcation will be conducive to the better management of the Navy and increase its efficiency?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The Navy is already divided into three commands under Operational Control Authorities who are responsible for all Naval operations in their respective areas of

sea jurisdiction. The principal units of the Navy are, however, organised as one Indian Fleet. Government are engaged in the task of modernising and building up of the Navy to enable it to play its role in the defence of the country and the Navy may have to operate both in the Bay of Bengal and in the Arabian Sea.

एच० एफ० 24 जेट विमानों का निर्माण

*22. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य ने दोनों देशों के बीच हुए समझौते के अन्तर्गत एच० एफ० 24 विमानों का निर्माण आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत भारतीय इंजीनियरों का एक दल हाल में काहिरा गया था ; और

(घ) जेट विमानों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और पहला विमान कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) तथा (घ). जी नहीं । यू० ए० आर० में विकसित इंजन युक्त एच० एफ० 24 का एक आदिरूप यू० ए० आर० में परीक्षण उड़ान के लिये भेजा गया है । निर्माण का प्रश्न विचारार्थ तभी उठेगा जब परीक्षण उड़ानें सम्पूर्ण हो गई ।

A.I.R. News Bulletins

*23. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Programme Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 12th April, 1966 recommended an improvement in the pattern of A.I.R. News-Bulletins to make them 'Brighter and Better';

(b) if so, the broad lines on which the bulletins were proposed to be improved and patterned; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in that direction?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. Some members were of the view that the news broadcasts by A.I.R. were dull and suggested an improvement in their form and content.

(b) and (c). Continuous efforts are made to exclude routine news or news of dull nature as far as possible. Also, consistent with national interest, the news spectrum is constantly widened so as to include news of greater interest and variety. Special attention is being paid to the drafting of news stories so as to make them brief, complete and balanced. As explained to the members of the Central Programme Advisory Committee, A.I.R. has to select news that is available to it from the various sources at any given time. All news-worthy items find their due place in its bulletins.

Agreement with Burma re: Assets of Indians in Burma

*24. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Liladhar Koloki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1548 on the 9th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since reached any agreement with the Burmese Government regarding the moveable and immoveable properties of the Indians left by them there at the time of migration; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under discussion.

Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference

*25. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. Barua:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the date and venue of the commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting has been fixed; and

(b) whether any discussion on the probable agenda has taken place?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. According to present information the meeting is to be held in London from 6th to 15th September, 1966.

(b) No, Sir.

Supply of Military Equipment to Pakistan

*26. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Sonavane:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Wil the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has received sufficient quantity of arms, ammunition and other defence equipment during the year so far from foreign countries and if so, Government's assessment thereof and measures taken by Govern-

ment to meet the war capacity of Pakistan as a result thereof;

(b) the names of countries which are reported to have supplied military equipment to Pakistan and given financial assistance for their purchase; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government have been receiving reports about the efforts of Pakistan, during the year, to procure large quantities of arms and other military equipment from various sources. Government have definite information about the sizeable supplies of tanks, aircraft and other military equipment by China to Pakistan. Pakistan is also believed to have procured military supplies from markets in some Western European countries but the exact sources are not known. Turkey has sold some small arms and ammunition to Pakistan against previous contracts. Pakistan is reported to have received credit from China some of which is presumably for arms purshases.

(c) Appropriate diplomatic and other action has been taken whenever deemed expedient. For obvious reasons no action is possible with countries such as China, Portugal and South Africa.

Assistance to Nepal

*27. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1541 on the 9th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the outline of the Fourth Plan assistance to Nepal has since been drawn up in consultation with that Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many of the projects started under the Third Plan and on which Rs. 20 crores have already been spent have been completed; and

(d) when the rest will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6436/66.]

Shortage of Battery

*28. **Shri B. K. Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the listeners of community listening radio receivers are facing any difficulty as a result of shortage of battery and their high prices in the market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove their difficulty?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir; there has been some difficulty due to inadequate production of the battery packs and sudden increase in the demand since the hostilities with Pakistan. As regards prices, the State Govts./Union Territories are requested to procure these batteries at fixed rates against the rate Contract entered into by the Director General Supplies and Disposals.

(b) (i) The Rate Contract for battery packs was renewed with effect from 1-12-1965. The position of supply has since then improved considerably.

(ii) The manufacturers have been persuaded to increase their production of battery packs.

(iii) Ministry of Industry and Department of Technical Development are taking action to augment the production capacity of manufacturers. Steps are also being taken by them to expedite production by other firms which have been licensed to produce battery packs.

Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers

*29. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers have been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to these recommendations; and

(c) how long will Government take to implement these recommendation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers cover a wide range of subjects and concern various parties, namely, the State Governments, Central Ministries, Press organisations etc., whose comments on the various points are in the process of being received. These comments will be carefully studied and decisions taken on the recommendation of the Committee without any loss of time.

Electoral Rolls of Stateless Workers in Ceylon

*30. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of any decision having been taken by the Government of Ceylon on the issue that the stateless workers who are to be granted Ceylonese citizenship shall be placed on the general electoral rolls and not on separate electoral rolls;

(b) if so, whether any statutory provisions are contemplated by the Government of Ceylon to give effect to the proposal;

(c) whether any proposals have been suggested by Government of India to the Government of Ceylon in this connection; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to register such Indians in the general electoral roll when Ceylon goes to polls next time?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). The Government of India are not aware of any decision having been taken by the Government of Ceylon regarding legislation for placement of persons of Indian origin on a separate electoral roll. Mr. J. R. Jayawardena, Minister of State in the Government of Ceylon stated in November 1965 that there was no proposal to have a separate electoral register at present but that the matter would be considered if necessity arose.

Television

1. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which decision to introduce Television in India was taken by Government;

(b) the amount spent for this purpose since the day of the decision to date;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange spent for this purpose uptil now and how this foreign exchange was made available; and

(d) the amount spent during the current calendar year to date for Television and the amount of foreign exchange counterpart of it?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) July, 1958.

(b) Rs. 66.96 lakhs (approx).

(c) (i) Rs. 8.69 lakhs (approx.) from Free Resources.

(ii) Rs. 5.25 lakhs (approx.) from Dutch Credit.

(d) The total expenditure on Television during the current calendar year upto June, 1966 was Rs. 25.84 lakhs (approx.). The foreign exchange component was Rs. 5.28 lakhs (approx.)

Television

2. **Dr. M. M. Das**: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during the current calendar year to date for television and the amount of foreign exchange counterpart of it;

(b) whether any friendly country or countries has or have assisted India in introducing television by giving equipments free of cost or by selling them at a lower price; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries and the nature of such help?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The total expenditure on Television during the current calendar year upto June, 1966 was Rs. 25.84 lakhs (approx). The foreign exchange component was Rs. 5.28 lakhs (approx).

(b) and (c). In 1958-59 the United States Government gave on loan studio equipment costing Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Last year, the Federal Republic of Germany offered to make a gift of T. V. studio equipment worth about Rs. 18 lakhs and to train Indian personnel in operation and maintenance of the equipment. Major part of this equipment was received in June-July, 1965 and the rest was received during the current calendar year.

Earlier, UNESCO had made available funds for procurements of Television receivers, production of special programmes, etc. The Ford Foundation had also assisted in procurement of television receivers, essential equipment and training of Indians in the field of television.

Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

3. **Dr. M. M. Das**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the age, qualifications and research works, if any, of the recently appointed Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission;

(b) the number of research papers published by him in foreign scientific journals with their names and the subjects of each of those papers;

(c) the functions of the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, whether they are purely administrative or the Chairman has also to guide the research; and

(d) the total number of employees, class-wise, in the Commission?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai, recently appointed as Secretary and ex-officio Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, is fortysix years of age.

He took the Natural Science Tripos at the University of Cambridge in 1939 leading to a B.A.(Hons.) degree in 1940 and an M.A. from the University of Cambridge in 1942. In 1939, he was admitted to the Cavendish Laboratory as a research worker, but during the war, conducted research in the field of cosmic rays at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, under the supervision of Professor

Sir C. V. Raman. His main interest in cosmic ray research at that time was in the investigation of the production in the atmosphere of the newly discovered mu-mesons, and in the time variations of cosmic ray intensity. From 1945 to 1947, he conducted experimental research at the Cavendish Laboratory on the photo-fission of uranium and on the oscillations of the atmosphere. He received his doctorate from the University of Cambridge in 1947.

Since 1947, he has been Professor of Cosmic Ray Physics at the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, becoming its Director in June 1965. He was also Director of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association from 1947 to 1955, and the Director of the Indian Institute of Management from 1962 to 1965. Since 1962, he has been responsible for the scientnfic planning, organisation and implementation of the Indian Space Research programme, particularly at the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, and of the Sounding Rocket Development Group at the Space Science & Technology Centre in Trivandrum. His research in recent years has centred round the astrophysical implications of cosmic ray time variations, with particular reference to solar activity and the physics of interplanetary space. Work done by him in collaboration with his students has led to the discovery of new solar relationships of cosmic ray variations.

Dr. Vikram Sarabhai was the President of the Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress in 1961, was the recipient of the Shri Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Memorial award for physics in 1962, and of the award of Padma Bhushan in January 1966. He was a member of the Cosmic Ray Commission of the International Union of Pure & Applied Physics, and the Secretary of its Sub-Commission on Cosmic Ray Intensity Variations. He is Chairman of the COSPAR Consultative Group on Potentially Harmful Effects of Space Experiments. He is a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet. He is a Fellow of: The Indian Academy of Sciences, the National Institute of Sciences of India, the Physical Society of London, the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and is a member of: the American Physical Society and the American Geophysical Union.

(b) Dr. Sarabhai has published 39 research papers in foreign scientific journals, the most important being the Proceedings of the Royal Society (U.K.), Proceedings of the Physical Society of London (U.K.), Astrophysical Journal (U.S.), Physical Review (U.S.), the Journal of Geophysical Research (U.S.), the Journal of Planetary and Space Science (U.K.), Nuovo Cimento (Italy) and the Journal of Physical Society of Japan. The names and subjects of his research publications are given in the Appendix. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6437/66.]

(c) The Atomic Energy Commission is mainly a policy making body of which the Secretary to Government in the Department of Atomic Energy is the ex-officio Chairman under the Resolution setting up the Commission, which provides that the Chairman shall be responsible under the Prime Minister for arriving at decisions on technical questions and advising Government on matters of atomic policy. The Chairman may also guide research and development work.

From 1962 onwards, the present Chairman of the Commission has been directly concerned with the Indian Space Research programme with particular emphasis on the investigation of Equatorial aeronomy. Since the death of Dr. Bhabha, Mr. Homi N. Sethna has been appointed Director of the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay.

(d) The number of employees classwise in the Commission as on June 30, 1966 was as under:—

Class I	1967
Class II	991

Class III	6004
Class IV	1648
Total	10,610

Separate Service for Publicity of Science

4. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate regular service for more efficient publicity of science in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the feasibility of the proposal; and

(c) the approximate expenditure involved in the scheme?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Employment of Retired Service Officers

5. Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2041 on the 14th March, 1966 and state at what stage the proposal to allocate a quota for retired Service Officers for employment in the civilian departments and public sector industries is at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): Orders have since been issued reserving 20 per cent of the permanent vacancies in Class IV posts and 10 per cent of permanent vacancies in Class III posts under the Central Government for ex-servicemen for a period of 2 years in the first instance with effect from 1st July, 1966. The State Governments and the concerned Ministries of the Government of India in respect of Public Sector Undertakings have also been requested to issue orders for similar reservations. There is no proposal for reservation of posts for retired service officers under consideration.

Advertisements in Daily Newspapers in India

6. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of daily newspapers in the country having a circulation of more than 15,000 copies in all languages;

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a statement showing the number of classified advertisements inserted in each of the above newspapers during the period 1960-61 to 1966 with reference to their circulation, column inches inserted and the tariffs paid; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise the disparity in inserting classified advertisements?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6438/66].

(b) Information regarding the number of classified advertisements inserted with reference to column inches and Tariffs paid is a matter of confidence between the Government and each one of the papers individually which cannot be divulged unilaterally without prior consultation with and consent of the papers concerned.

(c) Advertisements are given to newspapers and periodicals according to the requirements of each release. Every endeavour is being made to allocate space to newspapers as equitably as practicable consistent with the main aim and purpose of advertising.

Dailies in Kerala

7. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and circulation figures of important Malayalam dailies in Kerala and lay on the Table a statement showing the number of classified advertisements inserted in each of the above newspapers during the period 1960-61 with reference to column inches and the tariffs paid; and

(b) whether any steps will be taken to minimise the disparity in inserting classified advertisements in these papers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement giving the names and circulation figures of Malayalam dailies, is laid on the Table of the House. 6439/66]. Information regarding the 6439|66). Information regarding the number of classified advertisements inserted with reference to column inches and Tariffs paid is a matter of confidence between the Government and each one of the papers individually which cannot be divulged unilaterally without prior consultation with and consent of the papers concerned.

(b) Advertisements are given to newspapers and periodicals according to the requirements of each release. Every endeavour is being made to allocate space to newspapers as equitably as practicable, consistent with main aim and purpose of advertising.

हरियाना में आकाशवाणी का केन्द्र

8. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हरियाणा में आकाशवाणी का एक पृथक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्षमता कितनी होगी और वह कहां पर स्थित किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) . मामले पर विचार हो रहा है । आकाशवाणी के चंडीगढ़ केन्द्र के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली के उच्च शक्ति के मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर से प्रसारित कार्यक्रम प्रस्तावित पूरे हरयाना राज्य में सुनाई देते हैं ।

Concentration of Chinese Forces on Indian Border

9. Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Jayaben Shah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese forces have further been concentrated recently in large numbers on all the sectors of the northern border of India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for defence of the country?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Government are aware that a large number of Chinese troops

continue to be stationed in Tibet along India's northern border and they are continously improving their logistic capabilities. There has, however, been no new concentration recently.

(b) All needed steps are being taken for defence of the country.

Activities of Nagas

10. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Naga hostiles are purchasing cement at fantastic prices from Assam markets and are building bunkers in Nagaland for a final attack on Government;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the Naga plan; and

(c) the measures of a peaceful nature taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. The Government have no such information.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Organisation in London helping Nagas

11. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain organisation in London, blessed by the Baptist Church, with units in Chittagong and Dacca in East Pakistan, has been actively helping the Naga hostiles with finances and whether the Rev. Michael Scott got his funds from this organisation; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Some organizations in London are reported to be assisting the underground Nagas but there is no indication that they have the blessings of the Naga Baptist Church.

Jeeps provided to Nagaland Peace Mission

12. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government placed at the disposal of the now-defunct Nagaland Peace Mission a fleet of eleven jeeps, all painted white, possibly to symbolise 'peace';

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government bore other expenses of the jeeps also, such as, petrol, driver's pay, incidental repairs, etc; and

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that these jeeps were used more by the underground Naga leaders than by the members of the Peace Mission excluding the Rev. Mischael Scott?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Ten jeeps painted white were earmarked by the Nagaland Government for the use of the Peace Mission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Detailment of these vehicles was done by Nagaland Government on demand submitted by the Secretary, Baptist Church Council.

Nuclear Protection for India

13. Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest explosion of an atom bomb by China and the threat that it poses to a non-nuclear power like India has been brought to the notice of major nuclear powers like U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, whether these countries have assured any nuclear protection to India in the case of nuclear attack by China; and

(c) if so, a brief outline of their plan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government have drawn attention to the increasing nuclear threat posed by China's development of its nuclear weapons capability. Government's views on the subject are well-known and it has not been considered necessary to bring this matter to the specific notice of the major nuclear powers following the third Chinese nuclear explosion.

(b) and (c). The United States and the Soviet Union have not made any specific offer of nuclear protection to India.

New Nagaland Peace Mission

14. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Nagaland Peace Mission has been constituted by the Baptist Church of Nagaland;

(b) if so, the nature of its composition;

(c) whether this matter has been brought to the notice of Government either by the Baptist Church or by the Naga underground leaders; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). Immediately after the dissolution of the Peace Mission the Nagaland Paptist Church Council in their Meeting on 10th May, 1966, held at Kohima, passed a resolution that a Nagaland Peace Comimssion be formed to continue the work. They had suggested that the Peace Commision should comprise of Smt. Lakashmi Menon, Serva Shri Nabakrishna Choudhury, Mayangnokocha Ao, Nivukhu Sema and Vizol Angami. The Baptist Church Council sent a copy of this resolution to the Government of India. The Government considering the direct talks that are now going on with the underground Nagas felt that such a Commission is not necessary. The Baptist Church Council have been informed accordingly.

Stationing of Polaris Submarines in Indian Ocean

15. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign power has decided to station polaris submarines in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked for such measures; and

(c) which is this foreign power and what are the reasons on account of which Government have proposed to have such measures?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Government have seen press reports relating to plans by the British Government to station Polaris submarines in the Indian Ocean. The British Prime Minister is, however, reported to have indicated that no such plans are envisaged at present. Government have not requested any foreign power to station nuclear submarines in the Indian Ocean.

Economy in the Working of Indian Mission Abroad

16. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to effect economy in the working of India's diplomatic Mission abroad;

(b) whether as a result of these steps, there has been saving in expenditure; and

(c) if so, the amount saved so far?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The budget estimates proposed for the Missions for 1966-67 have been subjected to *ad hoc* cuts varying from 5 to 15 per cent with a view to achieving further economy. Instructions have also been issued to all Missions to economise in expenditure on staff and office maintenance.

(b) The Missions operate at maximum financial economy already and we fear that the cuts imposed as a result of the emergency may affect their efficiency, specially at a time when we need to increase the effectiveness of our Missions abroad to counter hostile propaganda.

(c) Sir, it is too early to say.

International Control Commissions for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia

17. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Control Commissions for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are facing acute financial difficulties at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the present financial difficulties of the Commissions have been brought to the notice of the Co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China; and

(d) if so, the steps suggested by the Co-Chairman to overcome the difficulties?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reason for this is that one of the major contributing powers, viz. the Government of the People's Republic of China, has not been paying its share for a number of years and that some of the other contributing powers also have not been prompt in paying their shares.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No steps have yet been suggested, but it is understood that the matter is receiving the serious consideration of the Co-chairmen.

Military Bases in Indian Ocean

18. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Anglo-American Governments are going ahead with their plan to set up a chain of military bases in Indian Ocean Islands despite India's concern over the matter; and

(b) if so, the further steps Government propose to take in this connection?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the proposal to establish a British military base in Chagos Islands in the Indian ocean and have expressed their concern over the matter to the U.K. Government. It is possible that facilities may be given to United States also. However they are not aware of any plan to set up a chain of Anglo-American bases.

Government will continue to press its point of view with the Government of U.K.

Chinese Crossed into Indian Territory

19. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Chinese soldiers crossed the Indian border near Lipu Lake in Pithoragarh district of U.P. in May, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why they were not captured by our security forces; and

(c) the other areas in which Chinese have been sighted since May, 1966 so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT. 6440/66].

आकाशवाणी द्वारा हिन्दी बुलेटिनों का प्रसारण

20. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों से हिन्दी बुलेटिनों के प्रसारण के बारे में मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा किये गये सर्वसम्मत निर्णय पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) इस विषय में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायेगा- और

(ग) क्या सभी बुलेटिनों को आरम्भ से ही प्रसारित किया जायेगा या केवल कुछ विशेष बुलेटिनों के ही प्रसारण की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ग). आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों से हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों के प्रसारण के प्रश्न को सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के संसद सदस्यों की अनौपचारिक परामर्शदात्री समिति की 9 मई, 1966 की बैठक में उठाया गया था। सदस्यों को सूचित किया गया कि आकाशवाणी के लगभग सभी केन्द्र किसी न किसी तरंग पर एक या एक से अधिक हिन्दी समाचार-बुलेटिन प्रसारित करते हैं। दक्षिण के आकाशवाणी के कुछ केन्द्र दिन के एक बज कर चालीस मिनट के हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन को प्रसारित करते हैं। यह मान लिया गया कि इस बुलेटिन के स्थान पर प्रातः आठ बज कर पन्द्रह मिनट वाला बुलेटिन प्रसारित किया जा सकता है। इस बारे में विचार हो रहा है कि इसके लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये जाएं।

आकाशवाणी से व्यापार संबंधी विज्ञापन

21. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री लीलाधर कटकी :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री रामचन्द्र उजाका :
श्री धूलेश्वर मीना :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री 14 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 512 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आकाशवाणी से व्यापार सम्बन्धी विज्ञापनों का प्रसारण करने के बारे में इस बीच अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या मुख्य निर्णय किये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो आकाशवाणी से व्यापार सम्बन्धी विज्ञापनों के प्रसारण करने की योजना कब से आरम्भ की जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रस्ताव पहले ही सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। इस विषय पर सूचना-प्रसारण समीक्षा समिति की सिफारिशों पर भी जो सरकार को अब मिली है, विचार किया जा रहा है। निर्णय करने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

Conference of American and Indian Experts on Nuclear Armaments

22. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four day conference was held at Simla during June, 1966 for high level exchange of views on the various aspects of nuclear armaments between American and Indian experts;

(b) if so, whether implications of China's third nuclear explosion were considered; and

(c) the broad conclusions of the conference and the decisions arrived at?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A group of scholars from India and the USA met in New Delhi from 3rd to 6th June under the auspices of the Nehru Foundation for Development and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, to exchange views on problems of economic growth, arms control and disarmament in their technical aspects, as well as to enable some of the US participants to meet their colleagues in universities and research institutes elsewhere in India;

(b) and (c). As this was not a Government sponsored conference, the conclusions reached therein are not of direct concern to Government.

Uranium Fuel for Tarapore Power Station

23. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a long term sales contract has been signed between the Government of India and the U.S.A. for the supply of enriched, uranium fuel required for Tarapore Atomic Power Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of Uranium to be supplied by U.S.A.; and

(d) the total cost which India will have to bear?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the agreement are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The agreement provides for the sale of approximately 14,500 kgs. of U-235 contained in enriched uranium required for use as fuel for the Tarapore Atomic Power Station over a period of 25 years.

(d) The fuel is to be paid for at rates applicable at the time of supply to private users of enriched uranium in U.S.A. The total cost payable by India will depend upon the quantity of fuel purchased and the rate prevailing in U.S.A. at the time of supply. The initial charge will cost Rs. 11.25 crores and replenishments during the period in question are expected to cost about Rs. 1.4 crores on an average per annum, based on the present price and current rate of exchange.

Memorial for Jawans in Delhi

24. Shri Maurya:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 657 on the 21st March, 1966 regarding the raising of a Memorial for Jawans in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the scheme to raise a memorial in Delhi in memory of the Jawans who laid down their lives for

the defence of the country since Independence has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The site at the Dhaula Kuan roundabout which was originally selected for locating the proposed memorial is now not available as it is proposed to do away with the round-about. Three alternative sites have been inspected and one of them is likely to be selected shortly. Plans and estimates for the erection of the War Memorial will be prepared immediately thereafter.

पूना-महाबलेश्वर रोड पर दुर्घटना

25. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 18 मई, 1966 को पूना-महाबलेश्वर रोड पर एक दुर्घटना में एक सैनिक अधिकारी मारा गया और अन्य पांच जख्मी हुए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जवानों के परिवारों के सदस्यों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) (क) 15 मई, 1966 को एक दुर्घटना हुई थी, जिसमें एक सैनिक जीप पूना-महाबलेश्वर मार्ग पर एक गहरी घाटी में गिर गई थी । जिसके फलस्वरूप एक सैनिक अफसर मर गया और सैनिक ड्राइवर और 6 असैनिकों को चोटें आईं। घायल असैनिकों में से बाद में एक की अस्पताल में मृत्यु हो गई ।

(ख) सेना के अफसरों के कल्याण निधि से अफसर की विधवा को 750 रुपये की राशि दी गई है और 250 रुपये की एक और राशि इस मास के अन्त तक दे दी जायेगी। उसे विशेष कुटुम्ब पेंशन देने का विषय विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) एक सैनिक कोर्ट आव इन्क्वायरी के लिए आदेश दे दिया गया है । दुर्घटना का कारण उसकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर ही पता चल सकेगा ।

चीन द्वारा पाकिस्तान को दिये गये हथियार

27. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री काजरोलकर :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन ने पीकिंग से 90 टैंक तथा 70 'मिग-21' लड़ाकू विमान रावलपिंडी भेजे हैं ;

(ख) क्या चीन ने छः साम्यवादी जनरलों द्वारा पाकिस्तान की नियमित सेना को गुरिल्ला युद्ध-प्रणाली में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ताकि वे भारत में तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही कर सकें ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पाकिस्तान को चीनी सैनिक उपकरणों की सप्लाई के बारे में, जिनमें टी-59 किस्म के टैंक और मिग-19 किस्म के

विमान भी शामिल हैं, सरकार को खबरें मिली हैं । पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में चीनी इन्स्ट्रक्टरों की उपस्थिति के बारे में भी खबरें मिली हैं ।

(ग) पाकिस्तान में चीन की सहायता से होने वाली सैनिक तैयारियों के प्रति सरकार सजग है और स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये समुचित उपाय बरत रही है ।

मध्यम वर्ग का निर्वाह व्यय सूचकांक

28. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री 14 मार्च, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2060 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्यम वर्ग सम्बन्धी निर्वाह व्यय सूचकांक तैयार हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । 1960 को आधार वर्ष मान कर कुल 45 केन्द्रों के लिए गैरमजदूर कर्मचारियों के निमित्त उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (जिसे पहले मध्यम वर्ग निर्वाह व्यय सूचकांक कहा जाता था) तथा अखिल भारतीय सूचकांक भी मार्च 1966 तक संकलित किये गये हैं । आंकड़े शीघ्र ही प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे ।

Face-Lift for Broadcasting in India

29. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved a scheme to give broadcasting in India a face-lift through a countrywide net work of high-quality telephone circuits; and

(b) if so, the total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme is, however, under discussion with Finance.

(b) The scheme when implemented would involve an annual recurring expenditure of approximately Rs. 1.2 crores—being rentals payable to the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Rioting in Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory

30. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that troops moved into the Government Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore (West Bengal) to look after the security arrangements following serious rioting in and around the factory on the 21st May, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) the total number of persons injured; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A military contingent arrived at 13-45 hours, on 21st May, 1966 inside the factory for the protection of factory property and left at 19.00 hours.

(b) This is essentially a question of law and order which is a matter concerning the State Government.

(c) and (d). 91 personnel belonging to the factory received injuries, 4 of them serious injuries; one amongst the four, a factory worker succumbed to injuries on 21-5-1966. All these persons were given medical aid in the factory dispensaries. The four who received serious injuries were transferred to the Military Hospital where, as mentioned earlier, one of them died.

Naval base at Visakhapatnam

31. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to develop Visakhapatnam into a big naval base;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal; and

(c) the estimated cost of the Project?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Project for the establishment of a major naval base at Visakhapatnam has been accepted in principle by Government for implementation in a suitably phased programme.

(b) Steps are being taken to get a Project report prepared.

(c) No indication of cost can be given at this stage.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को क्षेत्रफल के बारे में भेजे गये आंकड़े

32. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री 16 मई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5697-क के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को देश के क्षेत्रफल के बारे में भेजे जाने वाले आंकड़ों का आधार क्या है ;

(ख) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने उन आंकड़ों को उसी रूप में प्रकाशित किया जिस रूप में उसे भेजे गये थे या उसने उनमें कुछ परिवर्तन किया ; और

(ग) यदि उनमें कोई परिवर्तन किया गया था, तो उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया क्या थी ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) 16 मई, 1966 को लोक सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5697-क के प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए उत्तर के साथ दिए गए विवरण में जो आंकड़े दिए गए थे, वे आंकड़े थे जो भारत के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ने यू० एन० डेमोग्रेफिक ईयर बुक के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना के सिलसिले में दिए थे ।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय ने प्रकाशित करने से पहले इन आंकड़ो में कुछ परिवर्तन कर दिए ।

(ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय ने जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के क्षेत्र को इस देश के क्षेत्र से निकाल कर जो परिवर्तन किए हैं, भारत सरकार उन्हें एकदम अनुचित समझती है ।

खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां को निमंत्रण

33. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल में बादशाह खां को भारत आने का कोई निमंत्रण दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में बादशाह खां की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) 17 नवम्बर, 1965 को इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने लोक-सभा में जो घोषणा की थी क्या इस अवधि में उसे रद्द कर दिया गया है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बादशाह खान को सुविधानुसार भारत आने का निमंत्रण जनवरी 1965 में दिया गया था। उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा था कि वे किसी उपयुक्त अवसर पर भारत आएंगे। हमारा निमंत्रण अब भी यथावत बना है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

श्री मोहन रानाडे

34. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :

क्या **वैदेशिक कार्य** मंत्री पुर्तगाल की जेल में भारतीय राष्ट्रजन, श्री मोहन रानाडे की दुर्दशा के बारे में 16, मई 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5697 के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस मामले की ओर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । इस मामले में हमने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रेड क्रास की सहायता ली है और मित्र देशों के सद्भाव का लाभ उठाया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Cantonment Town in Jodhpur

35. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a suggestion to establish a Cantonment town in or around Jodhpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's decision in this regard?

The Minister of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) It is not proposed to have a Cantonment at Jodhpur in the near future.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

External Publicity

36. Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 660 on the 21st March, 1966 and state in what particular direction improvements have been made to stream-line the functioning of the Ministry in respect of external publicity?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): As indicated in the reply given to the Starred Question No. 660 on the 21st March, 1966, efforts are being continously made to stream-line the functioning of this Ministry in respect of external publicity. Efforts made in the following directions need mention:—

(a) the broadcast of programmes by All India Radio for certain regions in Asia, Africa and Europe to acquaint listeners with our culture and thinking on national and international matters;

(b) supply of special recorded programmes to our Embassies abroad and foreign broadcasting organisations;

(c) exhibition abroad of films produced or selected specifically for external publicity, tourist publicity and export promotion;

(d) on exchange of newsreels produced by the Films Division with foreign newsreel organisations;

(e) supply of documentary films to our Embassies abroad for utilisation by foreign TV Organisations for telecasting;

(f) offer of liberal facilities to approved foreign producers for shooting films in India;

(g) proper briefing of Indian and foreign Press correspondents on our domestic and foreign policies; and

(h) production and distribution of pamphlets and other publicity material considered suitable for external publicity.

Properties of Gurdwaras in Pakistan

37. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee Amritsar or from any other organization or individual regarding recontrol and repossession of the detached land of Sikh Gurdwaras in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There has been no recent representation specifically to this effect, but various approaches have been made periodically to Government in view of the unsatisfactory position regarding the Sikh Shrines in Pakistan. The Government of India have frequently made representations and bear these in mind in pursuing with the Pakistan Government the need for improving the position.

रात्रि लड़ाकू जैट विमान

38. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान भारत को रात्रि लड़ाकू जैट विमानों और राडार उपकरणों की भारी कमी अनुभव हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इन कमियों को किस हद तक पूरा कर दिया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) तथा (ख). गत भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान जो भी त्रुटियां सामने आई उन्हें दूर करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय किए जा रहे हैं । तदापि, विस्तार प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं है ।

D.A. to Sepoys, Technicians and other Defence Personnel

39. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sepoys, technicians and other defence personnel are being paid only 2/3rd of the dearness allowance admissible to the civilian Government employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Commissioned Officers of the Defence Services as well as Junior Commissioned Officers of the Army, and Warrant Officers/Master Warrant Officers of the Air Force who hold honorary ranks as Commissioned Officers, are given dearness allowance at the same rates as for corresponding civil Government servants and under the same conditions.

Personnel of the Defence Services below Commissioned Officer rank (excluding boys) and Non-Combatants (Enrolled) receive dearness allowance under the conditions applicable to civil Government servants but at two-thirds of the rates applicable to them from time to time, rounded off to the nearest rupee. The reason for the grant of a lower rate of dearness

allowance is that these personnel are not affected to the same extent as civil Government servants by the rise in the cost of living, as they receive certain concessions in kind (or monetary allowances in lieu) as a condition of their service (viz., rations, accommodation, clothing, hair-cutting hair cleaning and washing services, and conservancy).

Seat for China in W.H.O.

40. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the Indian Delegation's reaction to the French demand for a seat for People's China in the World Health Organisation made at its 19th Assembly in Geneva; and

(b) Government's attitude to this demand?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) In the course of the discussions at the 19th World Health Assembly on the report of the Committee on Credentials delegates of a number of countries made observations for and against the representation of China by the Government of the Republic of China (Formosa). The French Delegate briefly stated that he wished to confirm the position taken by French delegations for many years in favour of China being represented in the World Health Organisation by a delegation from the People's Republic of China. The Indian delegation made no comments on the French Representative's statement.

(b) The Government of India's view is that China should be represented in the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies by the People's Republic of China.

Manufacture of T.V.

41. Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to the proposal received from foreign firms/organisations for collaboration for supply and progressive manufacture of television transmitting equipment, etc; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

मंगोलिया में रेजीडेंट मिशन

42. श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री मौर्य :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 28 मार्च, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2908 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अब मंगोलिया में एक रैजीडेंट मिशन खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर अंतिम निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस योजना पर कुल कितना धन खर्च होगा ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). वर्तमान विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति के कारण मंगोलिया में एक मिशन खोलने के बारे में सरकार ने अभी कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

Dissemination of Science News Through A.I.R.

43. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Science Writers' Association of India has submitted a memorandum to the Committee on Information and Broadcasting Media regarding the inadequacy of disseminating science news to the common people; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take some steps to remove this difficulty?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum from the Science Writers' Association is one of the numerous communications received by the Committee on Broadcasting and Infromation Media from the various agencies interested in its terms of reference. The Committee has not yet considered this memorandum; but Government will be concerned not with the evidence received or gathered by the Committee but only with its recommendations as figure in its report(s).

Non-proliferation Proposals

44. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the U.S. Senate debate and the Senate Resolution on the non-proliferation proposals;

(b) whether Government are aware that although China tested nuclear devices in defiance of the so-called world opinion, the U.S. Senate has accepted China as a member of the exclusive nuclear club and that the whole object of U.S. policy now is to prevent India from manufacturing nuclear weapons of its own;

(c) whether it is also a fact that U.S. has no intention of giving a firm and acceptable nuclear guarantee to India or any other similarly placed country; and

(d) whether in view of this, Government intend to review its policy in regard to the 'Test Ban Treaty' and the 'Non-proliferation' agreement proposed?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the debate in the United States Senate it appears to have been assumed that China has acquired nuclear status. During the discussions the need to take steps to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons was emphasized and references were made by some members to the possibility of India manufacturing nuclear weapons.

(c) The United States Government has in the context of the various Chinese nuclear explosions made an offer of "strong support against the threat of nuclear blackmail" to States willing to forego the manufacture of nuclear weapons. There are no indications that the United States proposes to extend any more comprehensive or credible nuclear guarantee to non-nuclear countries.

(d) Government keep constantly at review the situation arising out of China's increasing nuclear weapons capability. They do not consider it necessary to revise their policy to pursue the prohibition of all nuclear

weapons tests and an early agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Production of Films

45. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4955 on the 9th May, 1966 and state:

(a) the names of the films which did not "fare well" at the box-office;

(b) the names of the writers, script writers and directors of these films;

(c) whether any enquiry was ordered into the failure or otherwise, of the system of selecting the scripts and choosing competent directors and other allied matters; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6441/66].

(c) and (d). No, Sir. An enquiry has not been considered necessary but Government propose to review the existing procedures with a view to effecting improvement wherever possible.

World Constituent Assembly

46. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to collaborate with other nation-States towards the convening of a World Constituent Asembly for the establishment of a World Parliament and World Federal Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any move on the part of other States at the present time to convene a World Constituent Assembly for the establishment of a World Parliament and World Federal Government. The question of collaboration with them does not, therefore, arise.

Role of Radio and Television in Social and Economic Development of Asian Countries

47. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting organized recently under the auspices of the U.N.E.S.C.O. has recommended a much bigger role for radio and television in the social and economic development of Asian countries including India;

(b) whether the Report of the Committee has been studied; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The final report of the UNESCO Conference is awaited.

(c) Suitable action will be initiated after a detailed study of the report when received.

Conferences of Indian Diplomats

48. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conferences of Indian diplomats are held periodically to discuss various problems in diplomatic relationship of India with various countries of the world, as also

between the Government of India on one hand and the diplomats on the other; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Regional conferences of Heads of Indian Missions have been held from time to time, some in Delhi and some in the region concerned. Ministers and senior officials at Headquarters participate in such meetings. The latest of such conference was the meeting of our Heads of Missions in Europe in Geneva on April 4-5 this year. Occasionally there have been conferences of commercial officers in our Missions abroad serving in a particular region. The last such conference was held in London in February, 1965 when the Commerce Minister was on a visit there. Since these conferences involve heavy expenditure, it is not possible to hold them very frequently.

राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के टेप किये गये भाषण

49. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी द्वारा रखे हुए महात्मा गांधी, सरदार पटेल और लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के भाषणों और वार्ताओं के टेप-रिकार्डों की पृथक-पृथक लम्बाई कितनी है ;

(ख) उन्हें कितने घण्टों तक चलाया जा सकता है ;

(ग) उन्हें संभाल कर रखने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं; और

(घ) किस नेता के भाषणों अथवा वार्ताओं के टेप-रिकार्ड सबसे अधिक हैं और उन रीलों की लम्बाई कितनी है तथा उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) और (ख). जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है :—

नेता का नाम	उनके भाषणों के टेप रिकार्डों की संख्या	प्रत्येक टेप की लम्बाई	कुल अवधि
महात्मा गांधी	149	1200 फुट	51 घंटे 20 मिनट
सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल	61	1200 फुट	20 घंटे 15 मिनट
श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री	350	1200 फुट	125 घंटे
	25	600 फुट	
	5	2400 फुट	

(ग) टेप रिकार्डों को एक वातानुकूलित कमरे में विशेष रैकों में रखा जाता है ।

(घ) श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू—बारह बारह सौ फुट के 3000 टेप रिकार्ड हैं, जो 800 घंटे के हैं । इन टेप रिकार्डों की कुल लागत 36,000 रुपए है । इन को तैयार करने में जो अन्य खर्च आदि हुए उन का हिसाब लगाना संभव नहीं है ।

Children Education Allowance to Civilian Defence Employees

50. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Children's education allowance is not permitted to civilian defence employees except when the children stay away from their parents; and

(b) if so, whether the allowance covers the total cost of boarding charges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The allowance is given as partial financial assistance to meet the extra expenditure incurred by a Government servant in arranging education for his children at a place away from his duty station or place of residence. It is not admissible where boarding and lodging are free. Where boarding and lodging are paid at half rates, the allowance is admissible at half the rates.

दिल्ली छावनी की आर्डनेंस यूनाइटिड वर्कर्स यूनियन

51. **श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली छावनी की आर्डनेंस यूनाइटिड वर्कर्स यूनियन के प्रधान तथा कैन्टीन कमेटी के एक सदस्य ने अधिकारियों के अनुचित व्यवहार के विरोध में 25 मई, 1966 को 48 घंटे की भूख-हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां पर काम करने वाले सैनिकों के प्रति अधिकारियों का व्यवहार अनुचित था ?

रक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री ए० एम० थामस) : (क) आर्डनेंस यूनाइटिड वर्कर्ज यूनियन सी० ओ० डी० दिल्ली छावनी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी और सेक्रेटरी के (न कि केण्टीन कमेटी के प्रेजिडेंट और एक सदस्य के) कुछ डिपु कार्मिकों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्य किए जाने के विरोध में 25 मई, 1966 से 48 घंटों की भूख-हड़ताल करने की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थी, जो 2 अप्रैल, 1966 के दिन अनुशासनरहित कार्यों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त थे ।

(ख) किसी प्रकार की अप्रिय घटना को दूर रखने के लिए स्थिति पर डिपु अधिकारियों द्वारा कड़ा ध्यान रखा गया था ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Documentary Films

52. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exhibition of Documentary Films on gate money system in Films Division Auditorium has been completely stopped in Delhi.

(b) if so, why; and

(c) since when this has been stopped?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The commercial film shows at the Films Division Auditorium, New Delhi were temporarily suspended with effect from 1st March, 1966, as the Auditorium was required for official use. These shows have since been re-commenced from the 8th July, 1966.

Film Finance Corporation

53. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation of India has been able to meet

the demand of the film producers in full in 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) if not, the percentage of their demand met;

(c) the number of loan applications received till the end of the last financial year; and

(d) whether all these applications have been scrutinised and loans sanctioned?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 59 per cent in 1964-65 and 24 per cent in 1965-66.

(c) 161;

(d) All these applications have been scrutinised. Only 14 applications were pending at the end of the last financial year for the final decision of the Board of Directors. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,35,22,067 were sanctioned to 46 producers.

Evaluation Committee on Plan Publicity

54. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Information and Braodcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the recommendations of the evaluation committee on plan publicity has been considered and accepted by Government;

(b) whether there is any financial implication involved in the implementation of these recommendations; and

(c) if so, the amount involved?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6442/66].

(c) It is not possible to indicate the amount involved in the implementation of the various recommendations of the Evaluation Committee on Plan Publicity.

Jobs for Ex-Servicemen

55. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 20,000 ex-servicemen in West Bengal are being denied employment opportunities in both the public and private sectors; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide employment opportunities to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect, but have no information to indicate that these reports are correct. At present, employment assistance to ex-servicemen is rendered through Employment Exchanges and every ex-servicemen who wants a job has to register himself at an Employment Exchange. Statistics of employment assistance rendered through the Employment Exchanges in West Bengal in respect of ex-servicemen are given below:—

	1963	1964	1965
1. No. of ex-servicemen registered.	1119	2155	2466
2. No. of ex-servicemen placed.	186	359	517
3. No. of ex-servicemen on the Live Register at the end of the year.	1631	1772	1772

From the above it will be seen that there were only 1772 ex-servicemen on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of 1965.

(b) Every possible assistance such as the grant of priority III which is the highest priority at present and relaxation in age and educational qualifications is being given to the ex-servicemen for their employment in civil jobs. Further orders have recently been issued reserving 20 per cent of permanent vacancies in Class IV posts and 10 per cent of permanent vacancies in Class III posts under the Central Government for ex-servicemen for a period of two years in the first instance.

Hindi Daily 'Awaz'

56. Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindi Daily 'Awaz' of Patna has been categorised 'A' class;

(b) if so, the details of its press, its circulation number and its staff number; and

(c) whether the newsprint quota allotted to it is the highest in the State of Bihar?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. No such categorisation of newspapers is made by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Promotions in Defence Research and Development Organisation

57. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Member of U.P.S.C. always sits in the Departmental Promotion Committee meetings held for promotions from Senior Scientific Assistants/Foremen to Junior Scientific Officers of the Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The U.P.S.C. have delegated powers to the Ministry for effecting promotions to class II posts in the Defence Science Service.

Promotions in Defence Research and Development Organisation

58. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 percent of the vacancies in the posts of Junior Scientific Officers in the Research and Development Organisation are filled in by departmental promotions in each subject group;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this percentage is not maintained in certain subject groups; and

(c) if so, the names of such subject groups and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). 40 per cent of the vacancies in the posts of JSOs in R & D are filled by departmental promotion on an overall basis but not subject-wise.

(c) Some of the subject groups, where the above percentage is not maintained, are:—

(i) Metallurgy,
(ii) Instrumentation,
(iii) Engineering,
(iv) Flight Sciences,
(v) Nuclear Medicine etc.

The main reasons are:—

(I) The posts are not sanctioned subject-wise and the vacincies

are filled on 'as required' basis.

(II) In some fields, even when vacancies are available, departmental candidates suitably qualified by way of experience etc. are not available.

Promotions in Defence Research and Development Organisation

59. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the departmental promotions in Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence are made on the basis of subject-groups and not on the combined roster basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to this, many senior scientific Assistants/Foremen placed in certain subject groups (*viz.* Chemistry and Military explosive) get promotions much later than their counterparts holding other subject groups in spite of having better qualifications and laboratory experience; and

(c) if so, the efforts being made to bring them at par with others?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes Sir, up to the rank of Principal Scientific Officer; thereafter on the basis of combined seniority rolls, according to job requirements.

(b) Broadly speaking it is so, as promotions depend on the number of vacancies on each subject group. The rate of growth in various subject groups varies, depending upon the requirements and research expansion programmes in these fields.

(c) This is not practicable in view of (b) above.

Apprenticeship Scheme in Defence Research and Development Organisation

60. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence is running a Senior Apprenticeship Scheme for Officers; **and**

(b) if so, the total number of vacancies filled by Research Fellows/Senior Apprentices and Departmental Candidates in each category of class II and Junior class I posts since the start of such a scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of vacancies filled since the inception of the Fellowship/Apprenticeship in 1959 by appointment of Research Fellows/Senior Apprentices to Class II (Junior Scientific Officer) and Junior Class I (Senior Scientific Officer Grade II) posts is as follows:—

	By appointment through UPSC	By Departmental promotions
Class II (Junior Scientific Officers)	154	224
Junior Class I (Senior Scientific Officer, Glass II)	61	185

किर्की स्थित आयुध कारखाने में विस्फोट

61. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 11 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3505 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को किर्की स्थित

आयुध कारखाने में हुए विस्फोट की जांच का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब इसके प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) घायल व्यक्तियों तथा संतप्त परिवारों को सरकार ने कितने समय में वित्तीय सहायता दी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT 6443/66]

फजिलका क्षेत्र के लापता व्यक्ति

62. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 25 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1307 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या फजिलका क्षेत्र से अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ लापता हुये एक व्यक्ति को पाकिस्तान ने इस बीच लौटा दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने समय बाद और उसके साथ कैसा व्यवहार किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । हमने शेष जिस व्यक्ति के देश-प्रत्यावर्तन (रिपेट्रिएशन) के लिए अनुरोध किया था, उसके बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अभी तक कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) पाकिस्तान-स्थित हमारा हाई कमीशन इस मामले पर पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ लिखा पढ़ी कर रहा है।

गाजियाबाद के निकट एक सड़क का निर्माण

63. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 25 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4309 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजियाबाद के निकट सड़क का निर्माण कार्य पुन: आरम्भ हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ग्रामवासियों द्वारा इसका विरोध किये जाने के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) ग्रामवासियों की मांगें क्या हैं और उन्हें पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) सड़क निर्माण कार्य गाजियाबाद के जिला मैजेस्ट्रेट की सहायता से सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० द्वारा 26 अप्रैल, 1966 को पुन: शुरू कर दिया गया था । कच्ची सड़क उसी दिन सम्पूर्ण हो गई थी । सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० उसी मार्ग रेखा पर पक्की सड़क बनाएगी।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली छावनी में भूमिगत नालियां

64. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 25 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4329 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली छावनी में भूमिगत नालियां (पाइप्स) बिछाने के बारे में अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है : और

(ग) सरकार का इस कार्य को कब तक आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली छावनी में भूगर्भ नाली बिछाने की योजना अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है । इस अवस्था में यह बताना संभव नहीं है, कि इसे अन्तिम रूप कब दिया जाएगा, और काम कब आरम्भ होगा ।

मिजो उपद्रव

65. **श्री राम सेवक यादव** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिजो पहाड़ियों में हाल ही में हुए दंगों को दबाने के लिये भारतीय सैनिकों ने कितनी गोलियां चलाईं तथा हथ गोले फेंके; और

(ख) कितने भारतीय सैनिक मारे गये और मिजो विद्रोहियों ने कितनी सैनिक सामग्री नष्ट की ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख). 1 जुलाई तक कुछ पोलीस और असम राईफल्स सेविवर्ग के अतिरिक्त 25 भारतीय सैनिक मारे गए थे। इसके विरुद्ध 85 विद्रोहियों के मारे जाने का ज्ञान है। अपनी पोलीस और असम राइफल्स चौकियों पर मुख्यत: अचानक आक्रमणों के कारण हमारे साज सामान की क्षति है, 11 गाड़ियां. 12 वायरलेस सेट, 7 कम्पास, 11 बाएनाकुलट, 298 छोटे हथियार और 4 दो इंच मार्टर । इस के विरुद्ध हमारे सुरक्षा सेनाओं ने 328 छोटे हथियार और 2 इंच मार्टर विद्रोहियों से छीने हैं ।

जहां तक भारतीय सैनिकों द्वारा चलाई गई गोलियों और हथगोलों की संख्या का सम्बन्ध है संक्रियात्मक महत्व की ऐसी सूचना प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं है ।

Laser Communications System

66. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an experimental Laser communications system has been developed at Trombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any phased programme for its practical utilization has been prepared and is being implemented; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The system uses a Gallium arsenide laser which was also developed

by the Electronics Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is proposed to increase the reliability of the Laser system by developing and using more powerful lasers. A number of laboratories all over the world are working on these problems.

Coverage of P.M's Visit to U.S.A.

67. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Alvares:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Press Information Bureau used the U.S.I.S. write-ups of the Prime Minister's tour of the United States in March-April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). In addition to material received from Indian Embassy in Washington and the Information Adviser to the Prime Minister, the Press Information Bureau used some material from U.S.I.S. releases, including a full text of speeches of the Prime Minister and the U.S. President and a round-up of U.S. Press comments welcoming the Prime Minister's visit, the welcome accorded to her at New York and her replies to questions at the National Press Club. The Bureau drew upon the U.S.I.S. releases because of their speedier communication channel facilities which brought in news several hours in advance of other sources. This enabled the Press Information Bureau to feed promptly the large number of medium and small newspapers who have no other sources of supply of such news.

Chinese Maps

68. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Sikkim, Bhutan and a part of North East India have been shown in certain global maps in the Chinese Embassy at Kathmandu as a part of the Republic of China;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any protest in regard thereto; and

(c) if not, whether they propose to do so?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government of India have seen such press reports but have not come across any Chinese maps which show Sikkim and Bhutan as Chinese territory. Regarding the North East Frontier Agency area, it is already known that in accordance with the Chinese Government's aggressive claims, Chinese maps show a large area of Indian territory as lying within the Chinese border.

(b) and (c). Government of India's stand on the India-China border question is well known and no specific action is contemplated on the basis of these press reports.

Exodus of Minorities from Pakistan

69. Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Braj Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reasons for the fresh and

abnormal exodus of minorities from East Pakistan;

(b) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Pakistan authorities; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The latest movement of minorities out of East Pakistan has not been of such proportions as to amount to a fresh exodus, but the situation is being watched carefully and representations to the Pakistan Government will be made if necessary.

'Today in Parliament' Feature

70. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot at least 15 Minutes for the item 'Today in Parliament' when Parliament is in Session; and

(b) if so, when this is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. For the present it will be continued as a 5 minute feature.

(b) Does not arise.

Help to Mizos and Hostile Nagas by Pakistan and China

71. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Mizo and Naga Hostiles are still getting arms training in East Pakistan and that Chinese officers are imparting such training to them and tremendous amount of Chinese arms have been given to them;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been pursued further with Pakistan and Chinese Governments to prevent this active interference by Pakistan in India's domestic affairs; and

(c) the latest reaction of the Pakistan and Chinese Governments in this regard and the developments in this matter during the past three months?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) We have definite reports about Pakistan's assistance in the form of supply of arms and training to the Mizos and underground Nagas. We have, however, no precise information about Chinese assistance.

(b) and (c). Government have repeatedly urged the Pakistan Government to desist from providing assistance or facilities to the Mizos and underground Nagas. Pakistan Government has repeatedly denied that they are providing any assistance to the underground Nagas.

Role of Baptist Church Council in Nagaland

72. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Baptist Church Council in Nagaland has done anything to counter the malicious propaganda of Rev. Michael Scott against India in foreign countries; and

(b) its general role in bringing about a peaceful settlement with the underground Nagas after the disbandment of the peace mission?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Baptist Church Council in Nagaland have not taken any specific steps to counter the prejudicial propaganda carried out by Rev. Michael Scott. However they have never lent any support to it as these actions of Rev. Scott run counter to the role of a peace maker which the Church Council had assigned to him.

The Baptist Church Council have been playing a significant role in their endeavour to bring about a climate of peace and understanding in Nagaland. They continue to give their full support to the cause of lasting peace in Nagaland.

उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस एण्ड आर्म्ड कोंसिज सहायता संस्थान

73. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 25 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1332 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा "उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस एण्ड आर्म्ड कोंसिज सहायता संस्थान" नाम का ट्रस्ट बनाये जाने के कारण, जिसे राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष की कार्यकारिणी समिति का अनुमोदन प्राप्त नहीं था, राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ विधायकों ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक विरोध-पत्र भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु-शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष की कार्यकारिणी समिति ने निश्चय किया है कि चूंकि यह ट्रस्ट स्थापित हो चुका था, और इस के उद्देश्य करीब-करीब राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष से मिलते-जुलते थे, इस मामले में आगे किसी कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). धन के दुरुपयोग की कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं और उन की जांच की गई थी । इन शिकायतों का कोई आधार प्रतीत नहीं हुआ ।

U.S. Pressure on India to limit Defence Spending

74. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report which appeared in the New York Times of the 3rd June, 1966 to the effect that the United States was putting increased pressure on India to limit defence spending and to take steps to improve relations with Pakistan; **and**

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The security of India is the primary responsibility of the Government of India, which must be the sole judge of what is necessary for ensuring security. There can be no question of outside pressure in the discharge of that responsibility and there has been none. We are ourselves conscious of the need for using resources to the maximum extent for economic development. We have kept our military expenditure to the minimum commensurate with the needs of security arising from the fact that we are facing two hostile and aggressive neighbours with massive military machines.

Pay Scales of Central Information Services

75. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scales of pay in the grade IV of the Central Information Service is the lowest as compared to the other technical services in the parallel cadre; **and**

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to bring it at par with the scales of pay offered in other technical services, so as to make this service more attractive?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The requisite information with regard to scales of pay of other services is being collected from various Ministries. A reply to the Question will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

संगीत तथा नाटक विभाग का प्रसार

76. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संगीत तथा नाटक विभाग के विस्तार के लिए योजनायें बनाई गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हां । दो योजनायें बनाई गई हैं । उनमें से एक के अनुसार सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में 28 दल रखें जाएंगे जो गीत, नाटक तथा अन्य लोक कलाओं के माध्यम से प्रचार करेंगे । दूसरी योजना ऐसे दल बनाने की है, जो केवल अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में तैनात जवानों का मनोरंजन करेंगे ।

(ग) पहली योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, दूसरी योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो में हिन्दी अधिकारी

77. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 मई, 1966 को प्रेस इन्फर्मेशन ब्यूरो में कितने कर्मचारी थे ;

(ख) उनमें कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी थे; और

(ग) इस ब्यूरो में हिन्दी कार्य से सम्बन्धित पदों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए हाल में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) 771.

(ख) 121.

(ग) पिछले कुछ वर्षों से हिन्दी में सूचना व प्रचार को बढ़ाने के लिए लगातार प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, और इस कार्य के लिए 58 और पद बनाये गये हैं तथा 1954 के बाद देश के विभिन्न भागों में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के 7 हिन्दी दफ्तर खोले गए हैं । 1954 से पूर्व हिन्दी के 2 राजपत्रित तथा 6 अ-राजपत्रित कर्मचारी थे । अब 10 राजपत्रित तथा 56 अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी हैं ।

Demands by Staff Artistes of A.I.R.

78. **Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that A.I.R. Staff Artistes' Association placed their demands and difficulties to him on the 9th June, 1966 when he met them at a reception accorded to him by them; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands have been discussed with the representatives of the

A.I.R. Staff Artists Association and further examination is in progress.

Temporary Commissioned Officers

79. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary Commissioned Officers in the armed services who have been selected during the emergency from the ranks;

(b) whether it is a fact that all of them are not eligible to appear for selection to the regular commissions for reasons of age;

(c) if so, whether any relaxation in the matter of age will be granted to such Officers; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to confer security of service on such Officers, who cannot appear before the Selection Board?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 1883 officers, including 152 officers in the Army Medical Corps (non-technical) from the ranks have been granted Emergency/Short Service Commissions.

(b) 238 officers including 7 officers in the Army Medical Corps (non-technical) are not eligible to apply for Permanent Commissions being over age.

(c) and (d). These points are under consideration.

Show Cause Notice Under Article 311

80. Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether the show-cause notice under the provisions of Article 311 of the Constitution is served on the civilian Government servants of the Armed Forces Headquarters before their dismissal/removal from service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): The civilian personnel serving in Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations are governed by the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965. These rules provide for the service of a show-cause notice on the employees concerned, before orders are passed for their dismissal or removal from service, except in the types of cases mentioned therein, in accordance with Art. 311 of the Constitution except in the types of cases mentioned in the proviso thereto.

Show cause notices are also not served on the employees whose services are terminated under Article 310(1) of the Constitution.

सशस्त्र सेना मुख्यालय में पदोन्नति

81. **श्री बड़े :**

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सशस्त्र सेना मुख्यालय (आर्म्ड फोर्सेज हैडक्वार्टर्स) में एक लोअर डिवीज़न क्लर्क की कितने वर्षों में अपर डिवीज़न क्लर्क के रूप में पदोन्नति हो जाती है और इस पदोन्नति से उस को क्या लाभ होता है; और

(ख) क्या दो वेतन-स्तर अतिवादी (ओवरलेपिंग) है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जो व्यक्ति सशस्त्र सेनाओं के मुख्यालयों और अन्त: सेवा संगठनों में निम्न श्रेणी क्लर्कों के तौर पर नियुक्त हुए थे उनका वर्तमान समय में उच्चतर श्रेणि क्लर्क ग्रेड पदोन्नति पर

निम्न श्रेणी क्लर्कों को निम्न लाभ प्राप्त होते हैं :—

(1) उनके परिश्रमिक में उन्नति होती है क्योंकि उसका वेतन निम्न श्रेणी ग्रेड में एक तरक्की देकर, उच्चतर श्रेणी ग्रेड में उस से अधिक स्तर तक दी जाती है और वह उच्चतर तरक्कियों का अधिकारी भी बन जाता है ।

(2) उच्चतर श्रेणी ग्रेड में पदोन्नति पर, अगर वह योग्य हो तो अपनी बारी पर अगले उच्चतर सहायक ग्रेड में पदोन्नति का अधिकारी भी बन जाता है ।

(3) वह सेवा से निवृत्ति सम्बन्धी उच्चतर लाभों का अधिकारी भी बन जाता है ।

(ख) जी हां, निम्न श्रेणी क्लर्क के वेतन का परिसर अंशत: उच्चतर श्रेणी क्लर्क के वेतन के अन्तर्गत है ।

A.I.R. Station at Imphal

82. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that A.I.R. Station, Imphal has been without a Station Director for about a year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that six or seven Assistant Station Directors were promoted as Station Director for posting to Imphal but none had gone there;

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above are in affirmative, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial action taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The A.I.R. Station at Imphal was without a Station Director for more than a year; but the post has been filled with effect from 14th July, 1966.

(b) to (d) A note is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6444/66].

Payments to Advertisements

83. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for making payments of advertisements to the newspapers and priodicals;

(b) how much time it generally takes for the sanctioned amount to be passed for payment and for receipt of the amount by the journal or periodical concerned; and

(c) the steps taken to eliminate delays and make prompt payments of all bills?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The bills for advertisements received in the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity from newspapers and periodicals are checked with reference to rates settled, text approved and the space authorised. Bills, which are complete in all respects, are passed to the Treasury for issue of cheques. Thereafter, drafts are obtained from the Reserve Bank in favour of individual newspapers|periodicals and sent to them by registered post.

(b) The average time taken in passing an advertisement bill is about 45 days and the total time taken making payment to individual newspaper|periodical is about 75 days from the date of receipt of the bill which is the time limit accepted by commercial agencies and recommended by the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers.

(c) The matter was examined in detail in 1965, and a circular laying down the procedure to be followed by newspapers and periodicals for submission of advertisement bills was issued in December 1965. With a view to keeping a close watch on the receipt of bills and regulating their

prompt payment, the newspapers and periodicals have been requested-(i) to send a separate bill for each advertisement instead of a monthly consolidated bill for all advertisements published by a newspaper|periodical in a month, (ii) send to the Directorate at the time of submission of bills in respect of advertisements released to them direct by client-Ministries/Departments|Organisations, a copy of the client's litter and the text of the advertisement released and (iii) to furnish a statement of outstanding bills once a quarter.

Tibetan Refugees

84. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tibetan refugees are still pouring into India;

(b) if so, the number of such refugees who have arrived so far; and

(c) the names of places where they will be rehabilitated?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Tibetan refugees are still coming into India in small numbers.

(b) A total of about 50,000.

(c) About 15,000 Tibetan refugees have been settled in agricultural settlements at Bylakuppe, Mainpet, Chandragiri, Tezu and Changlang.

It is proposed to settle 4,000 more Tibetan refugees at Mundgod near Mysore, about 1000 in Madhya Pradesh and 500 in Bihar. Small and medium Industrial schemes at various places to provide employment to about 800 Tibetan refugees are under consideration. About 1,000 Tibetans are being rehabilitated in Bhutan, and schemes for the settlement of about 4,000 Tibetans in Sikkim are under consideration. It is proposed to expand Tibetan Handicraft Centres at Dalhousie, Dharamsala, Simla, Darjeeling and Kalimpong to accommodate in all about 2,000 Tibetans.

Passports for U.K.

86. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passports issued for U.K. during the last three months;

(b) the number of applications received during the above period; and

(c) the number of applications rejected during the same period?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Staff Artistes in New Delhi

87. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and employees of All India Radio at New Delhi belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 1st July, 1966?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

	Scheduled Castes	*Scheduled Tribes*
Staff Artistes	2	1
Other employees	32	1
Total	34	2

Charges against the Former Finance Minister

88. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made regarding the allegations against the former Finance Minister, for ordering an enquiry by a Commission after the judgment of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 1102 of 1966;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has not held that even after resignation from office, such allegation must be enquired into as the people are "entitled to know whether they had not entrusted their affairs to an unworthy man";

(c) whether the Prime Minister on personal enquiry found the allegations to be without foundation; and

(d) if not, why no enquiry is being ordered in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Supreme Court has observed that resignation of a Minister cannot change the character of his acts if they constitute matters of public importance, and an enquiry may well be made even after resignation of the Minister.

(c) and (d). Late Prime Minister Shastri had proposed that with a view to obtaining an independent objective opinion as to whether any enquiry was called for at all, he would request the Chief Justice of India to study the papers and give him an opinion confidentially. However, Shri Krishnamachari took objection to this procedure and tendered his resignation from Government. In view of his resignation, no further enquiry was considered necessary.

Visit of Lord Walston

89. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harakh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a British envoy, Lord Walston, had recently visited India and other South-East Asian countries to discuss peace in Vietnam in particular and South-East Asian region in general; and

(b) if so, the result of discussions with him?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Lord Walston, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Britain, on his way home from a visit to some countries in South-East Asia, passed through Delhi. During his stay in Delhi he called on the Foreign Minister and Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry. They exchanged views on problems of mutual interest, with particular reference to the present situation in Vietnam and neighbouring countries.

Building of Frigates at Mazagaon Docks

90. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the keel of the first frigate to be built at Mazagaon Docks has been laid;

(b) if so, when this frigate is likely to be ready; and

(c) what will be its approximate cost?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The keel of the first Frigate to be built at Mazagaon Dock Ltd., Bombay will be laid in mid-October, 1966. However, production of the first few units of the first Frigate has already commenced.

(b) and (c). The first Frigate is likely to be ready by end-October, 1971. There are a variety of factors concerning the cost which cannot be estimated accurately over the long period involved in the programme of Frigate construction in India. However, the earlier estimated cost of construction of the first Frigate at Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay is about Rs. 10 crores.

Democratic Upsurge in East Bengal

91. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have kept a watch on the democratic upsurge in East Bengal; and

(b) whether Government are also aware of the latest developments in Pakhtoonistan, Baluchistan and other areas of Western Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the current political developments in different areas of Pakistan.

Jaduguda Mines

92. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no pucca building for the offices of the Jaduguda Mines (Uranium Mines) of the Atomic Energy Department in Bihar State; and

(b) if so, when the buildings will be constructed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). A separate office building for the administrative and technical staff of the Uranium Mines Project, Jaduguda (Bihar) is expected to be ready early next year. As a temporary expedient, administrative staff have been provided office accommodation in a few residential quarters in the Jaduguda Housing Colony, while the technical staff work in temporary accommodation at the site of the Mine.

Lock-out in B.E.L.

93. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore have declared a lock-out of workers recently;

(b) if so, the causes that led to this lock-out; and

(c) the financial loss to the Company due to lock-out?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir, the Management of Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore were forced to declare a lock-out from 3.15 a.m. of 24th June, 1966. The lock-out has, however, been lifted with effect from 7 A.M. of 12th July, 1966 and the Factory has since been working normally.

(b) On 23rd June, 1966, groups of workers in several sections of the Factory went on a sudden tools down strike without any prior notice. The ostensible cause of the agitation was understood to be the reversion of a worker, who had been reverted for unsatisfactory performance during probation. Progressively, the situation worsened from shouting slogans to intimidation and man-handling of loyal employees. Nearly 450 workers did not leave the Factory on the conclusion of the respective shifts and continued to stay in the work spots overnight. There was also a threat of further intensification of the stay-in-strike and apprehension of

damage to vital machinery and installations and personal injury to loyal staff.

(c) The estimated loss in production due to the lock-out is Rs. 45 lakhs. Apart from this, the value of equipment and material in process damaged is estimated to be about Rs. 3 lakhs.

Hindu Leaders detained in East Pakistan

95. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Over 100 Hindu Leaders detained in East Pakistan—State Turned into a vast concentration camp" in the *Times of India* on the 29th June, 1966;

(b) if so, Government's information in this regard; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been various reports indicating the detention of a large number of Hindus in East Pakistan, but it is in the nature of the situation that no fully authentic information can be available.

(c) The Government of India hope that, as they have several times urged upon the Pakistan Government, in accordance with existing agreements, the latter will carry out its obligations towards members of the minority community.

Indians held in South Africa

97. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent press report that sixteen young Indians, five of them school students, are being held for trial and many others for interrogation in South Africa on the charge of having distributed pamphlets advocating boycott of the South African Republic Festival; and

(b) the steps, if any taken in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government deplore the action of the Government of the Union of South Africa but as India has no diplomatic relations with South Africa the Government of India cannot, therefore, ascertain the facts from or make protests to the Government of the Union of South Africa.

Persons of Indian Origin in Burma Jails

98. Shri Bade:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin who are still in Burma Government Jails; and

(b) the attempts made by Government for their release even on bail?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Detenues of Indian origin in Burmese jails include both Indian nationals and Burmese nationals.

While the exact number of Indian nationals under detention has not been made available by the Government of Burma, it is understood that their present number is about 118.

(b) Representations have been made to the Burmese Government that these persons may either be brought to trial or released. As a result, 37 persons were released Government is continuing its efforts on behalf of the others.

12 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

SITUATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of adjournment motions from about 25 hon. Members and Calling Attention Notices from 8 or 9 hon. Members about the situation in Uttar Pradesh. I do not know how I could hold the Central Government responsible for this. I would like.... (*Interruptions*) Order, order. Let me finish first.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझ एक क्षण दे दीजिए, ताकि मैं बता दूं कि आप कैसे इस प्रस्ताव को ले सकते हैं ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव क्यों नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए, इस बारे में इधर से भी सुन लीजिएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब को सुनना तो मुश्किल होगा । मैं दो तीन माननीय सदस्यों को सुनने के लिए तैयार हूं । वे मुझे सैटिसफाई कर दें कि इस को क्यों लिया जाना चाहिए ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): U.P. is the classic example where the Constitution has completely broken down.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Where?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In U.P. . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would request hon. Members just to allow me to listen to the members silently so that I can decide . . . (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: You should ask the Government Benches also.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking that side also. I request members from both sides just to remain quiet.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: U.P. is a classic example where there has been a complete break down of the Constitution and the entire machinery of the State Government has been paralysed for the last so many days. The entire Government offices, the courts, even the universities are not working. Even the drivers and peons of our Ministers and judges are not attending duty with the result that absolutely no work is being carried out by the Government. In many parts of U.P. there are teachers who have not been paid their salaries for the last 16 months and the Government has been unable to make them get their salaries. They have failed in every count . . . (*Interruptions*).

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : गलत है ।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (घोसी) : सही है ।

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Members that I might be allowed to listen first . . . (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Now, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. She should be brief.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The U.P. Government, in order to remedy the state of affairs has used fire arms, lathi charged most brutally and put thousands and thousands of people in jail. Yet, it has not been to tackle this state of affairs.

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Member not to go into the merits of the case and the incidents.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, you should allow us to make our points.

Mr. Speaker: Should I call him before she has finished?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir. But you should allow her to make her points.

Mr. Speaker: I can allow only that part which is relevant under the rules.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Central Government is empowered under the Constitution to intervene when the administration of an eitire State has been paralysed. There is absolutely no Government functioning. You may remember that this very House earlier, in the case of a Communist Government in Kerala, had allowed such an adjournment motion and the Central Government had utilised the authority of the Constitution in a much more unreasonable way in a smaller situation. All that I would say here is that here is a State which has no Government functiodning and the entire State is paralysed. There is nothing but police raj. That is the only thing that exists there. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My adjournment motion is that there is a failure on the part of the Central Government to issue necessary directives to the State Government under article 353. It says:

> While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, then—
>
> (a) notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised;"

What is happening in U.P.? I am aware that it may be construed as a law and order situation in the State. Why do we want an adjournment motion to be discussed here? These are the reasons. The first reason is that the Central Government did not pay Rs. 7½ crores to the State Government. The State Government is wanting Rs. 7½ crores to avoid retrenchment of 30,000 employees and to pay a meagre amount of Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 to the State Government employees. The Centre has not paid that amount. That is one of the reasons why this agitation started.

The second thing is this. I come from Kanpur and I know after the 12th July, the historical U.P. Bundh day, the High Court and other courts are not functioning. There are 27,000 files pending in the Secretariat and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is swinging between two Das's, K. K. Das and Banarsi Das....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will not allow all this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: He should remain within limits.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Are the merits of the case being gone into?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I am asking him to remain within limits. I cannot hear him on the merits.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Centre has not given Rs. 7½ crores....

Mr. Speaker: That he has said.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has the Centre not issued directives to the State Government? Then, there has been a firing ignoring the rules and many mothers have lost their sons. About 24 persons have died. Except the Cabinet, everybody is on strike....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want that we should discuss all this . . . (*Interruptions*). I am not going to be bullied. If they want something, let them go to U.P. They are killers; they are murderers....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to hear him in this fashion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Another reason is this. The Preventive Detention Act has been used against political leaders at the instance of the Home Minister and it has been used indiscriminately. These are the reasons why there should be a proper discussion on this.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कामरोको प्रस्ताव के सिलसिले में दो तीन बातें उठती हैं। इस सरकार की जिम्मेदारी के बारे में और उसी जिम्मेदारी को प्रस्थापित करने के लिए केवल दो तीन तथ्यों का मैं उल्लेख करूंगा, तफसील में नहीं जाऊंगा। पहले तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अब कोई सरकार रही नहीं। हाई कोर्ट का काम ठप हो गया..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बात एक दफ़ा कही गई हो उसी को न कहा जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत अच्छा। बांदा में जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट हैं उनकी इजाजत के बिना और उन को बिलकुल अलग हटा कर वहां सुपरिंटेंडेंट आफ पुलिस ने मनमाने ढंग से आतंक फैलाया। वहां एक बच्चे को कमर में गोली लगी थी। उस को रिक्शे में बिठा कर ले जा रहे थे। उस को कुत्ते की तरह घसीटा गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन बातों की इजाजत मैं नहीं दे सकता।

He will not go into all these details. (*Interruptions*). If these things go on, I canot hear the Member. I have to decide the admissibility.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल तथ्यों का उल्लेख करूंगा।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Madhu Limaye, that would not affect the admissibility.

श्री मधु लिमये : तथ्यों का उल्लेख तो करने दीजिए।

सिविल सर्जन ने कहा कि अगर पहले लाया जाता तो बच जाता। तो सिविल सर्जन सरकारी अधिकारी है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट सरकारी अधिकारी है। उनके अधिकार को खत्म किया गया, एक बात। दूसरी बात हाई कोर्ट का काम ठप्प हो गया, सचिवालय का काम ठप्प हो गया। तो मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई सरकार नहीं है। एक सब-इन्सपेक्टर ने अपने ही मैजिस्ट्रेट के खिलाफ डाक्टर लोहिया के मामले में शिकायत की है। तो सरकार वहां बिलकुल टूट गई। ...(व्यवधान) अब मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की दो धाराओं की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं। मैं 353 का उल्लेख नहीं करूंगा जिस के बारे में बैनर्जी साहब पहले ही कह चुके हैं। एक धारा में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारों की व्यापकता क्या है, उन को अधिकार है या नहीं, इस के बारे में जिक्र किया गया है और दूसरी धारा में केन्द्रीय सरकार का फर्ज क्या है, कर्त्तव्य क्या है, ड्यूटी क्या है, उस के बारे में जिक्र है। आप पहले अधिकार वाली धारा को लीजिए। 256 धारा है :

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

तो कानून और संविधान की मर्यादा रहे इस के लिए निर्देश देने का इस को अधिकार है जिस अधिकार का इन्होंने इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है। यह तो अधिकार हो गया लेकिन एक धारा में तो इनका बिलकुल कर्त्तव्य है और उस कर्त्तव्य से यह भाग नहीं सकते। मैं 355 धारा की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं।

"It shall be the duty of the Union...."

ड्यूटी कहां है,

"...to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance...."

और आगे देखिये :

"and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

तो यह कर्त्तव्य है केन्द्रीय सरकार का कि हर एक राज्य की सरकार कानून और संविधान की मर्यादा का पालन करे। अगर संविधान की और कानून की मर्यादा टूटती है तो उसमें हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए और निर्देश देना चाहिए जो कि इस सरकार ने नहीं किया। यह तो इनकी जिम्मेदारी और जो इनकी कर्त्तव्य-च्युति हुई है उसके बारे में मैंने अर्ज किया ... (व्यवधान) मैं एक भी शब्द दोहरा नहीं रहा हूं अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे समय बच जायगा आप मेरी बात शांति से सुनिये। मैं समय बिगाड़ना नहीं चाहता। मैं अगर पुनरुक्ति करूं तो आप मुझे रोकिए।

अब जहां तक कामरोको प्रस्ताव सम्बन्धी हमारे नियम है नियम 56, 57 और 58 उनमें मैं नियम 58 की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसमें शर्तें दी गई हैं कि किन-किन चीजों को ले कर कामरोको प्रस्ताव के लिए अनुमति रोकी जा सकती है।

"Not more than one such motion shall be made at the same time."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आप रेलीवेंट समझते हैं वही पढ़िए

श्री मधु लिमये : हो सकता है कि बाद में कोई कहे इसलिये मैं सभी के बारे में कह देना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सभी के बारे में कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो यह प्रस्ताव निश्चित है, स्पेसिफिक है। इन दिनों में ही यह घटना हुई है। इस में कोई विशेषाधिकार का सवाल नहीं है। इसी तरह यह सार्वजनिक महत्व का और अविलम्बनीय महत्व का सवाल है।

अब मैं छठवीं शर्त की ओर आता हूं :

"(vi) the motion shall not anticipate a matter, which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time;"

7 और 8 भी लागू नहीं होता। इसलिये मैं 6 के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। पहले तो मुझे जो इस सदन की परम्परा रही है उसके बारे में निवेदन करना है। साधारण वर्ष से तीन चार चीजों को लेकर इस सदन में होती हैं, बजट को लेकर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐडमिसिबिलिटी के लिए इतना समय मैं एक मेम्बर को नहीं दे सकता। आप को मुख्तसर तौर पर कहना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक तो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव, दूसरा कोई साधारण प्रस्ताव या राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण या बजट यह चार ही तो अवसर है जिनके ऊपर साधारण बहस हो सकती है। तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 15 फरवरी, 1966 को केरल के बारे में बहस हुई थी। और उसकी भाषा बिल्कुल यही थी और उस को आप ने स्वीकारा था। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर साधारण बहस होने वाली थी। लेकिन चूंकि यह विषय निश्चित था, अविलम्बनीय

[श्री मधु लिमये]

लोक महत्व का था इसलिये आपने उसे स्वीकारा है। उसकी शब्दावली (वर्डिंग) मैं आप के सामने रख देता हूं :

"The situation arising out of Kerala *bandh*, demanding restoration of the cut in rice ration introduced in Kerala State from 9th January, 1966 and complete collapse of the administration."

अच्छा। फिर मार्च के महीने में बजट पर चर्चा होने वाली थी। उसके बावजूद आपने एस० एम० बनर्जी साहब का बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया। इसी तरह 17 फरवरी, 1965 को पहले ही दिन हीरेन मुखर्जी साहब का प्रस्ताव भाषा को लेकर जो दंगे फसाद हो गए उनके सम्बन्ध में था, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर पांच दिन चर्चा होने वाली थी, सभी मामलों को उठाया जा सकता था, लेकिन आपने सोचा कि चूंकि यह निश्चित मामला है, अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व का है इसलिये हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी साहब के उस कामरोको प्रस्ताव को आपने स्वीकार किया। . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं और वक्त नहीं दे सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। आप देखें, एक बात भी मैं दोहरा नहीं रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, यह बात सिर्फ नहीं है कि आप दोहराइए नहीं तो सारे दिन चल सकते हैं। . . . (**व्यवधान**) ऐडमिसिबिलिटी के लिए मैं तीन चार मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब मैं अपने मुद्दे पर आता हूं। यह मेज पार्लियामेंट्री प्रैक्टिस है क्योंकि आखिरकार ऐंटिसिपेशन का जो नियम है, यह अंग्रेजों से ही हूबहू आपने लिया है इसलिये मेज पार्लियामेंट्री प्रक्टिस में जो कहा गया है वह देखें। पृष्ठ है 361

"A motion for the adjournment has been held to be out of order if the matter it raises anticipates—

(a) an order of the day or notice on the paper . . . ."

तो आज क्या है? एक तो अवमूल्यन के बारे में प्रस्ताव है। उसके बारे में मैं बाद में कहूंगा। 'ऐन आर्डर आफ दि डे, एक क्वेश्चन आन दि पेपर, उसका भी कोई सवाल नहीं है। एक नोटिस आफ मोशन, वह भी सवाल नहीं है। ए बिल पेंडिंग बिफोर लार्डस इस वह भी सवाल नहीं है। ए मैटर रेफर्ड टु एंड नाट येट रिपोर्टेड बाई दि सेलेक्ट कमेटी, वह भी सवाल नहीं है।

अब रह जाता है सवाल जो आर्डर पेपर है, शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब का जो प्रस्ताव है उसके बारे में। अगर मैं यह प्रस्ताव लाता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट की सलाह लिये बिना अवमूल्यन करके सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी पार्लियामेंट के प्रति, जनता के प्रति निभाने में असफल रही है तो शायद आप कह सकते थे कि यह पूर्वाशा या ऐंटिसिपेशन वाला नियम इसमें बाधारूप बनता है। लेकिन मैंने जिस विषय को लेकर यह प्रस्ताव दिया है, उसमें यह नहीं आता। अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर बहस होना अभी स्वीकृत नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये इस पर फैसला करते वक्त अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का कोई सवाल नहीं लाया जा सकता। क्योंकि हम नहीं जानते कि वह स्वीकृत होगा या नहीं होगा। अगर स्वीकृत हो जाय तो उस के बाद भी मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह निश्चित विषय है और निश्चित चीज पर बहस करने के लिए एडजार्नमेंट मोशन है।

अन्त में मैं लार्ड कैम्पियन का एडजार्नमेंट मोशन के लिए एक वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं . . . . .

श्री शिव नारायण : सब अंग्रेजों की ही बात कोट करते हो । हिन्दी वालों की भी कोट करो ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां पर तो सब अंग्रेजों की ही बातें चल रही हैं ।

"In applying the anticipation rule preference is given to the discussion which leads to the most effective result".

तो यह एक विशिष्ट विषय है, उत्तर प्रदेश के विषय पर बहस करने का यही तरीका है, न कि अवमूल्यन के या अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को लेकर एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन का दूसरा मकसद भी उन्होंने बताया है--

"The form of motion generally used for the purpose of criticising the government in connection with some sudden and recent incident which can be laid to the blame of the administration."

इस में शासन का क्या दोष है, वह मैं कह चुका हूं । अधिकार होते हुए भी वे इस्तेमाल नहीं किये गये । कर्त्तव्य इनका निश्चित् है, फिर भी उनका पालन नहीं किया गया ।

अन्त में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि बांदा के बारे में यदि आप चाहते हैं कि मैं कुछ न कहूं, तो आपकी इजाजत से सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि बांदा मैं खुद गया था, वहां पर जो आतंक चला उसके कारण करीब-करीब 32 से अधिक लोगों को मारा गया है, उनकी लाशों को नदी में डुबो दिया गया है, 24 लोगों की लिस्ट मेरे पास है और मैं आपके सामने आपकी इजाजत से टेबल पर रखना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत नहीं देता । मैं मेम्बर साहबान से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मधु लिमये साहब को मैं बार-बार रोकता रहा, आज पहला दिन है, मैं नहीं चाहता था कि इस में कोई सीन क्रियेट हो. . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने क्या सीन क्रियेट किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने नहीं किया, मैं नहीं करना चाहता था । आप तो मेरी बात को उल्टा ही समझते हैं । एडमिसिबिलिटी के लिए यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि सब चीजों को रूल-आउट करते हुए मुझे सारे कास्टीच्यूशन का सबक दिया जाये । इस वक्त यहां एडमिसिबिलिटी के लिए एक छोटा सा मामला है, उस में मैंने दरख्वास्त की थी कि दो-दो तीन-तीन मिनट में मेम्बर साहबान मुझे समझा दें, मेरी दरख्वास्त के वह पाबन्द रहें और हम किसी नतीजे पर पहुंच जायं ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कागज को तो टेबल पर रखने दो ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): I shall be very brief. I shall not refer to what has happened in U.P. to which Members have been witness. But from reports, I find that there is an upsurge in that State that the administration is nearly paralysed, that shootings have taken place, arrests on a large scale including arrests of Members of Parliament have also taken place—all these are matters of fact which are already admitted. In addition to that, I see in the papers today a report that a memorandum on the UP situation has already been presented to the President by some people, including certain Members of Parliament. I see also that this issue of disturbances in different States has become a matter of very deep concern to the Centre, and I find from the papers reports about the confabulations of the Chief Ministers of different States in conclave with the Home Minister, and God knows else, who are trying to find out ways and means of running this country largely on the basis of this country

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

being a unitary rather than a quasi-federal State. That is a development which has taken place, in spite of whatever the Constitution has provided for. I am not going to quarrel with that, but the fact of the matter is what is happening in the different States is being taken cognisance of very seriously by the Central Government. I have even seen such things, fantastic things, as a report in a newspaper called *The Patriot* the other day, to the effect that the Home Minister had even approached—I do not know the veracity of the report—to convey to you the desire of the Chief Ministers that they may be let off as far as discussions in Parliament are concerned. This is a matter which, quite apart from other implications, is almost a reflection on Parliament's position and that sort of thing. I am not going into it.

But the position is that the Centre is taking note of what is happening, the Centre is trying to make up its mind about what to do in regard to these different States, Members of the House go to those States and get mixed up in a tremendous upsurge of the people. Everybody discusses it everywhere, Government discusses it, only Parliament is so bound down by its rules that we cannot discuss it. My submission is that in view of the precedents which have been quoted before you already and with which you personally are very familiar, in view of the fact that we have discussed certain happenings in the States when those happenings impinged upon the running of the administration from the Centre when Parliament is in session and things like those that have been happening in U.P. do happen, surely they come within the ambit of our jurisdiction. I suggest that in view of the feelings aroused in U.P.,—there is no question about, there are Members who can tell you more about it from their own personal experience—in view of the feeling which have been generated in U.P., (it might be the desire of certain Members to minimise what has happened in U. P.) and in view of the constitutional position as I understand it with my limited intelligence, I would like you to give more consideration to this matter. If today for some reason you cannot quite make up your mind in our favour in favour of the admissibility of the matter, I would like you to please be good enough to give more consideration to this matter, to perhaps ask some of the sponsors of the adjournment motions to meet you in your chamber today and come tomorrow with a reasoned, well-considered verdict in this matter. I feel that what has happened in U.P. deserves the most earnest consideration by this House. Only by a very legalistic verbal interpretation of whatever rules we have, it would be very wrong if we push out discussion of a matter which does require priority. I suggest that in view of that you please take time.

Mr. Speaker: If it is the desire of the hon. Members that they want to meet me and convince me, I have no objection. If it is a clear case, I will have to hear and decide.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): As far as the administration of the State is concerned, it has been already said here that it is paralysed and that it is not functioning. One thing I think everybody including the ruling party members will admit that the officers and employees are not working and the offices are also not functioning. I want to point out that in Kerala when it was said that there was a people's upsurge, though the Ministry was functioning, the offices were functioning and there was no strike or anything like that, the Ministry was dismissed. Here the situation is that the whole Government is paralysed, and so we say we should be given an opportunity to discuss it. If anybody objects, we will be able to convince him that the administration is not functioning there.

The adjournment motion is not being allowed here on this issue which shows that there are two standards. Whatever happens in some States where a non-Congress party rules, then as far as the demand of the adjournment motion is concerned, it can be admitted, but when it is a question of the ruling party, we cannot give an adjournment motion. It was said there was a people's upsurge and the ministry was dismissed in Kerala, but here when there has been firing, shooting, when the Secretariat is not functioning, we are not allowed even to discuss it here. This will show what kind of a parliamentary democracy we have got.

Shri Tyagi: I hope, Sir, by now you have made up your mind.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): You have heard so many from the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: It was natural that I should hear them, because they have given the notices. I have done nothing wrong in that.

श्री मौर्य : यह उत्तर प्रदेश का मसला है, उत्तर प्रदेश वालों से भी तो कुछ पूछिये।

श्री शिव नारायण : उत्तर प्रदेश वालों से तो पूछते नहीं, और उनको टाइम दे देते हैं।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): If you are inclined to accept the suggestion which has been thrown to you and the House by hon. friend Shri Mukerjee, what is the use of having this discussion? You discuss with them in your Chamber and come tomorrow if you have anything to say, because otherwise there is no meaning if you are going to listen to them or discuss with them in your chamber as has been suggested.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The suggestion made by Mr. Mukerjee is that I should not make up my mind and give a decision today and that they would like to meet me unless the decision is in favour of the Opposition. That was his suggestion. I cannot give ruling in one's favour or an other's favour. If it be the wish of the Opposition Members that we should meet once and discuss it before coming to a final decision..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is agreed. You kindly hear some more arguments.

Mr. Speaker: Then, it is no use going on here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): All of us may not be able to come to your chamber. So, may I say a word?

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): You have heard the Opposition enough; you should hear us now.

Mr. Speaker: I will hear him also. If they want that I should hear all the members and then again meet them there is no meaning in that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): What I want to urge in this respect is this. Discussing in the chamber is one thing. It is not a condition that you give a verdict against the adjournment motion. I do not know whether you will agree with me in this respect because the matter that has been broght before the House is this. If it is a statement of fact that all the offices in the whole of U.P., in all the various districts of U.P. have ceased to function.....

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Sheo Narain: You should also call Members from U.P. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If Mr. Sheo Narain wants to settle this matter, I can withdraw. I can only hear one Member at a time. I will hear him also if he is insistent. I will have no objection. How can I deny anybody his say?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I was saying that in such a situation article 355 very clearly lays down that this House, this Parliament has got a right to intervene; because this Parliament has got a right to intervene this government has got the right to intervene and if the government has got that right, this House has the right to discuss this matter that arises under these circumstances. Ordinarily I would not have supported this type of adjournment motion if it was a question of mere law and order at one place. It is not such a question; it is a question of the breaking down of the whole administration of U.P. I would therefore say that it is a fit case that an adjournment motion must be allowed to discuss this.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I will not like to repeat what has been said. There is no doubt that a grave situation is prevailing in UP. It is not only a constitutional break-down; it seems that the constitutional method of settlement of the dispute is not available now. The U.P. Government has completely failed even to sit and reason with the employees who have gone on strike. They do not say: let us sit together and go into the grievances and settle this matter. As a result of that all these outbursts are coming up and the army has been requisitioned for suppressing this movement. It seems that this movement is likely to spread to the Central Government employees and other government institutions; it has already spread to some offices in the State. It is spreads further, it will create disorder not only in U.P. but in the whole of India and therefore, it becomes the concern, the duty and the responsibility of the Central Government to intervene. Otherwise the peaceful method of solution of any problem in this country will be impossible and people will be forced to take to the methods which are unlawful, illegal, violent and agitational. Therefore it is a great responsibility that the Central Government should discharge. It has failed to discharge its duty and Parliament is meeting here and it is right and proper that we take up this question and express our opinion as to how this matter should be settled. Therefore, I think that you should admit it, apart from the technicalities. It is such an important matter that Parliament sitting here cannot remain silent, and Parliament should be given an opportunity to discuss this matter.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I only want to add one thing in addition to all that has been said from this side. The army has intervened there outside the purview of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act. In the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act there is a section whereby the local administration can call in the army, but the army of their own accord have offered a whole troop of clerks to run the Secretariat. Are we not entitled to know what is happening in that State?

Mr. Speaker: Is there an Adjournment Motion on that?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes, Sir. We are entitled to know what is happening there, and why the army is intervening, and why it is intervening outside the provisions of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act. Is there any law in this country or not? That is what we want to know.

Mr. Speaker: Which is that Adjournment Motion that he relies on?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: In my Adjournment Motion that has been mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: It is not in this form.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रशासन का भवन जिन मजबूत कंधों पर खड़ा है उस की एक प्रमुख कड़ी सरकारी कर्मचारी है। उत्तर-प्रदेश के सरकारी कर्मचारी अगर केवल उत्तर

प्रदेश तक ही सीमित होते तो सम्भव है केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी उस में न आती लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की सीधी जिम्मेदारी उस में इस लिए आ गई है कि कि उत्तर प्रदेश की यह आग अब दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी भड़कने जा रही है । इस का सब से बड़ा सबूत यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के 22 लाख कर्मचारियों की यूनियन ने यह बात स्वीकार की है कि आगामी 26 जूलाई, को वह भी इन कर्मचारियों की सहानुभूति में प्रस्ताव पास करेंगे और दिवस मनायेंगे । इससे यह स्पष्ट प्रतीत होता है कि अब यह चीज केवल उत्तर प्रदेश तक ही सीमित नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश के अन्दर आग फैलाने जा रही है ।

दूसरी चीज यह कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी इसलिए भी आती है कि इस में प्रान्तीय सरकार भी एक पार्टी है । प्रान्तीय सरकार के पार्टी होने से उत्तर प्रदेश के कर्मचारी अब किस से अपने न्याय की भीख मांगें ? इसलिए भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी आती है ।

तीसरी सब से बड़ी चीज जो मुख्य रूप से मैं आप के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को कहना चाहता हूं वह है कि अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के सरकारी कर्मचारीयों का यह आन्दोलन उन तत्वों के हाथ में नहीं है जोकि हिंसा और अराजकता की प्रवत्ति में विश्वास रखते हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी उपेक्षा से मुझे भय है कि इस आन्दोलन को अराजकतावादी तत्वों के हाथ में न दे दे और अगर इस प्रकार की स्थिति आ गई तो देश का भविष्य ख़तरे में पड़ जायगा और जनतंत्र का भविष्य भी संकट में पड़ जायगा । इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की सीधी जिम्मेदारी है और इसलिए वह इस के ऊपर विचार करे और आप इस काम रोको प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें ।

Some hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have already allowed sufficient points to be made.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I do not like to support or oppose the motion as such. But I rise to pinpoint a specific point which has been made out by my hon. frined Shri S. M. Banerjee, and I suggest and request you to ask the Government to explain that point before you announce your own decision on the subject.

The point made out my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee is that the complicity or the responsibility of the Central Government in the matter comes in precisely for this reason that they have failed to meet the demands of the Uttar Pradesh Government (*Interruption*). The Treasury Benches should explain to the House in what circumstances they failed to meet the demands of such a mighty government as the Uttar Pradesh State Government.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dixit.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Why not the Central Government ask the Labour Ministry to intervene in the matter since it is a question of strike there? (*Interruption*).

Shri Maurya *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय , मेरा थोड़ा सा निवेदन सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं हर एक साहब को या एक पार्टी से तीन तीन साहब को कैसे मौक़ा दे सकता हूं? मैं ने हर एक पार्टी से एक, एक या कहीं से दो बुला लिये हैं ।

श्री मौर्य : श्रीमन्, मुझे आप क्यों नहीं सुनना चाहते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मौर्य : आप मुझे क्यों नहीं सुनना चाहते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसलिए कि आप की पार्टी के एक साहब बोल चुके है।

श्री मौर्य : कम्यूनिस्टों में से दो बोले हैं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं मुझे भी आप सुने। मैं वाहर रिपबलिकन हूं यहां एस० एस० पी० के साथ बैठता हूं। जब कम्यूनिस्टों में से दो बोल चके हैं तो आप मुझे क्यों नहीं इजाजत देते? मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं, वहां गोलीबारी हुई है, मेरे लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, क़तल हुए हैं, आखिर मुझे आप क्यों नही बोलने देते?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप बैठ जाइये।

Shri G N. Dixit: Public Order is item 1 in the State List. It is entirely within the competence of a State Legislature to discuss matters relating to public order. The State Legislature is sitting at the moment at Lucknow. It will be a great disrespect to that august House if this Parliament discusses this matter. It is for that House alone and not for this House to discuss this matter. All the opposition parties are represented in that House and it is a disrespect to the members of those political parties in the opposition that their members there are not discussing this matter, but they want to discuss it here. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: This is not the manner in which debates are carried on in Parliament.

उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है आप उस के बखिलाफ आर्गूमेन्ट्स दें, दूसरी चीजें कह कर झगड़ा न पैदा करें।

Shri G. N. Dixit: There is another point. Apart from the distortion and incorrectness of facts stated here, there were only two questions raised. One was about Banda firing. There is a judicial enquiry into it and this Parliament cannot discuss a matter for which a judicial enquiry has been instituted. So, Banda is ruled out.

About other matters, I have submitted that public order is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Legislature. This august House should not disrespect that House sitting at Lucknow by taking that jurisdiction which the Constitution has vested in that House. I remember you gave a ruling in the last session when the Madhya Pradesh question was raised here that if we start talking of people sitting in the State Legislatures, one day the State Legislatures will start discussing us and this will be a very bad convention. With that ruling, you barred that sort of discussion in this House. So, my humble submission is, apart from the incorrectness and distortion of the facts stated here, constitutionally and under your ruling this adjournment motion is not admissible and should be ruled out.

श्री मौर्य : उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार फेल हो गई पूर्ण रूप से, इस के विषय में जो काम रोको प्रस्ताव यहां पर आया है उस को सुनने के लिये, कि वह मंजूर किया जाय या नहीं, आप ने 45 मिनट बहस में लगाये है। यह बात ही मेरे पक्ष में आती है कि इस में कुछ बल है। यह बहुत बड़ा बल है। इस के पीछे कि इस सदन में 45 मिनट तक इस विषय पर चर्चा चली है कि इस को मंजूर किया जाये या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि मैं ने 45 मिनट लगाये हैं तो क्या यही काफी वजह है कि इसको मंजूर कर लिया जाये।

श्री मौर्य : जहां तक सरकार के फेल होने का सवाल है, बसें चल नहीं रही हैं, दफ्तर चल नहीं रहे हैं, सेक्रेटेरियट चल नहीं रही है, जो वहां पर विधान मंडल की कार्रवाई है वह एम० एल० एज की मिल नहीं रही है। वहां पर असेम्बली काम नहीं कर सकती। और तो और असेम्बली भवन में लाठी चार्ज हो रहा है। पन्द्रह दिन पूरे नहीं हुए हैं, 30 आदमी खत्म हो गये और एक हजार घायल हो गए हैं। जब यह सब बातें सामने आ रही

हैं तब फिर और किस तरह से सरकारी मैशीनरी फेल होगी। केरल में किस तरह से सरकारी मैशीनरी फेल हो गई थी, पंजाब में किस तरह से फेल हो गई थी। यह तमाम मिसालें हमारे सामने हैं। इस तरह से हमें पता चलता है कि भविष्य के लिये हमारे सामने खतरा है। एक स्थिति का और भी ध्यान रक्खा जाना चाहिये। अब विद्यार्थियों में भी आग फैल गई है। अगर आज सदन में विशेष रूप से कोई मजबूत फैसला नहीं लिया गया, चूंकि यू० पी० की सरकार फेल हो गई है, कागजी पन्नों पर ही रह गई है, अगर वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का रूल लागू नहीं किया गया तो वहां विद्यार्थियों में जो आग सुलग गयी है वह और भी आगे बढ़ेगी। इस लिये यहां पर जो काम रोको प्रस्ताव आया है उस पर बहस होनी बहुत जरूरी है। अगर समय मिलेगा तो उस समय मैं और भी बहुत सी बातें कहूंगा।

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order, Sir. On the question whether an adjournment motion is in order or not, it is your prerogative to give a ruling. For that purpose, if there is any technical argument to be given to prove that it is in order, that could be heard. Otherwise, if all the members were to comment on the merits, it is unconventional. I request you to exercise your discretion and give a ruling and we will support that.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): We all dislike intensely what is happening there. We are not happy about it at all. I hope all the trouble that has been brought about there will end soon. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि वहां स्थिति जल्दी काबू में आ जायेगी, यह प्रश्न मौजूदा स्थिति का है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मुझे माननीय सदस्य को सुनने दीजिये। (**व्यवधान**)

Shri Nanda: The accuracy of whatever statements have been made regarding the incidents there is not the subject-matter of this discussion. The subject-matter is restricted to the question of admissibility and I shall confine my observations to that.

Three articles of the Constitution have been cited. The first is article 256 which says:

> "The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with he laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

So far as laws made by Parliament are concerned, certainly it is the responsibility of Parliament to see that they are carried out everywhere. This has nothing to do with that. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Daji (Indore): P.D.Act, Cr.P.C. etc. are all Acts of Parliament which are not being observed. They are not provincial Acts. It is a clear case. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने हम से कहा कि हम फैक्टस् में न जायें, तब फिर मंत्री महोदय आरोप क्यों लगा रहे हैं ?

Shri Nanda: The next artice is 355 which says:

> "It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance . . ."

Certainly wherever there is any such trouble, the Government will take care to see that protection is afforded. No such situation has arisen there. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : एक एक कानून की तोड़ा गया है।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): He is not telling the Parliament the truth. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member said that we have discussed it with them. Certainly; because we are watching in order to be able to perform our duties. As I said, no such situation has arisen there. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister must be allowed to have his say. He must have that permission. Only after hearing him I can give my decision. If hon. Members continue to interrupt in this manner and obstruct the hon. Minister, certainly I will ask him to sit down and there will be no decision at all.

श्री बागड़ी : सदन को भी उकसा रहे हैं और . . . (इंटरप्शन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से अगर अपोजीशन वाले गवर्नमेंट को बोलने नहीं देंगे तो .....

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार-बार खड़े हो र हैं। बैठ जाइये।

Shri Nanda: Sir, the Government of the State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution sets out certain provisions relating to the States. There is the State Government, there is a Cabinet and there is the machinery of the Government all according to the provisions of the Constitution (*Interruptions*). We are dealing with the provisions of the Constitution. Now, I challenge the facts stated by the Opposition. There is an attempt to bring about a break-down there, but it is met by the Government there (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Such interruptions should not be there. Again and again I am asking hon. Members to remain silent (*Interruptions*). If hon. Members are determined not to allow the hon. Home Minister to have his say, that is a different thing. About 50 minutes have been spent on this. I have been exercising patience to the utmost extent. Now the hon. Home Minister is not allowed to speak.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : वहां कोई मशीनरी फंक्शन नहीं कर रही है।

Shri Nanda: It was said that the High Court has a big record of arrears. That has been there for years and, therefore, there should have been no Government all these years? What are these facts? Is it that these arrears of 26,000 cases, mentioned by hon. Members opposite, arose during the last three or four days?

An hon. Member: Yes.

Shri Nanda: Not at all. The High Court is functioning there and . . . (*Interruptions*).

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : इनको चाहिये कि सही बातें बोले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सही बात वह है जो आप चाहें ?

Shri Nanda: I do not want to go....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): वहां अवस्था ऐसी नहीं है जैसी यह बता रहे हैं। साफ साफ झूठ बोल रहे हैं। उच्च न्यायालय काम नहीं कर रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अनपार्लियामैंटरी है किसी दूसरे मैम्बर के लिए कहना कि यह झूठ बोल रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): असत्य कहा जाए ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लोक सभा में बहस होनी है या सिर्फ एक दूसरे को

गालियां देनी है ? बहस करने की यह जगह है या एक दूसरे को गालियां देने की ? गालियां देने की यह जगह नहीं है (इंटरप्शंज) अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि जिस तरह आपने हमारे आदमियों को जिन को आप गैर जरूरी बाते समझते हैं उनको कहने से रोका उसी तरह से आप गृह मंत्री को भी गैर जरूरी बातें कहने से रोकें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कहा है ?

An hon. Member: He is misleading the House.

डा० रामसेवक यादव : उन्होंने कहा है कि हालत ठीक हो जाएगी । हालत ठीक नहीं है । लाठी चला कर ठीक कर लेंगें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अजीब बात है । होम मिनिस्टर यह न कहें कि हालत ठीक हो जाएगी ।

Shri Nanda: Sir, I shall conclude. It is not my case that there is no trouble there. If it were my case that there is no trouble there I would not have said that the trouble would end soon. There is some trouble. That does not mean there is a break-down. Work is being hampered in certain places, but in most of the districts, in a majority of the districts it is completely normal (*Interruption*). The third point they raised was whether the emergency proclamation is in force. We have already, at the instance of the whole House, withdrawn those provisions. Do they want me to bring in the DIR rules there?

Shri Daji: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Minister said that he has withdrawn those provisions. Am I to understand that the emergency declaration has been withdrawn by the Government. DIR does not authorise them to interfere in the affairs of the State.

Shri Nanda: The purpose was not to use the powers under the emergency. That was the point, that we should not use the powers under the emergency in the State. Therefore, we made some kind of an arrangement, that except in the borders and certain defence purposes they will not be used. They are not being used.... (*Interruptions*).

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गृह मंत्री भी कल नहीं रहेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लाठी भी चलाते हैं और चिल्लाते भी हैं ।

Shri Nanda: The army has not come into the picture at all.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I want to know. So far as the motion tabled by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri is concerned, I wanted to know whether the army has been called. That is being denied. The Minister says that the army has not been called at all.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The army has not been called, but the army has intervened on its own. The army can only be called under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It has intervened outside that Act.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, it should be brought out factually. I do not know the facts myself. An hon. Member who is equally credible as the hon. Minister is making a contradictory statement . . . (*Interruptions*).

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : ऐसा निकम्मा आदमी नहीं देखा है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : एक तथ्य की बात कहना चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any further discussion on this. I am going to give my decision.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : एक निवेदन सुन लें । एक सैकिंड लगेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है । बार-बार नहीं सुन सकता हूं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कुछ तथ्य गलत बताये गये हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Shall I be allowed my say now?

I have heard the hon. Members, many of them, who had given notice of these adjournment motions. The matter is really grave. The matter is of very great importance. But here the limited question before me is whether it can be discussed in the form of an adjournment motion. That is the only thing (*Interruption*). Again it is being whispered in my ears that there is a break-down of the administration. That has to be established first and then this Parliament can take it up (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये फैक्टस के बारे में आप कहने नहीं देते हैं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अपने चैम्बर में बुला कर सुनें ।

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be established.... (*Interruptions*). Will I not be allowed to proceed?

श्री मधु लिमये : फैक्ट्स आपको बता लें तब आप फैसला करें ।

श्री मौर्य : फैक्ट्स रखने का मौका दीजिये, फिर निर्णय दीजिये । फैक्ट्स देने को हम तैयार रहें ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard in detail most of the hon. Members. Facts cannot be established by a debate on the adjournment motion. An adjournment motion can only lie on facts established or admitted. So far as the calling of army is concerned, that has been denied emphatically. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : बाद में बतायेंगे अभी आप अपना फैसला न दीजिये ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Army has not been called. The army has volunteered.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अपने चैम्बर में बुला कर सुन लीजिये, फिर फैसला दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Nothing might be recorded now. Only my ruling is to be recorded, nothing else. Order, order.

I have heard in detail most of the hon. Members. Article 256 has been cited. So far as the obligation to give a direction for the enforcement of laws in that State is concerned, nothing has happened and so that article does apply.... (*Interruptions*). If more than one hon. Member speaks at the same time, nothing will be recorded. (*Interruptions*)* * *

अगर मुझे अपने फैसले के बारे में दलील देने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है, तो मुझे मुख्तसर तौर पर अपना फैसला सुनाना होगा ।

13 hrs.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप इस समय व्यवस्था न दीजिए । आप मेहरबानी कर के हमारी बातें सुनिए और फिर अपना फैसला दीजिए । आखिर एक दिन में दुनिया नहीं उलट जायेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने तो यह तजवीज की थी कि मैं सुनने के लिए तैयार हूं लेकिन मैम्बर साहबान ने कहा था कि हम अभी कहना चाहते हैं ।

If hon. Members are speaking simultaneously, nothing will be recorded (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In an earlier case in Kerala....

Mr. Speaker: I wanted to refer to Kerala. But if I am not heard what should I do? Kerala was already under President's Rule when the food debate took place.

Shri Daji: No, Kerala was treated differently.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Where was the sense of justice at that time?

***Not recorded.

Mr. Speaker: If more then one hon. Member speaks, it will not be recorded. (*Interruptions*).***

I am sorry, I cannot agree with those arguments advanced by the hon. Members. So, I cannot allow this adjournment motion.... (*Interruptions*). Nothing will be recorded when more than one hon. Member speaks. (*Interruptions*).***

Now, papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Sanjiva Reddy.

13.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT ON MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Explanatory Statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6398/66].

COPIES OF ORDINANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:—

(i) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 3 of 1966) promulgated by the President on the 6th June, 1966.

(ii) The Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 4 of 1966) promulgated by the President on the 10th June, 1966.

(iii) The Advocates (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 5 of 1966) promulgated by the President on the 14th June, 1966.

(iv) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 6 of 1966) promulgated by the President on the 17th June, 1966.

(v) The Criminal Law Amendment (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 7 of 1966) promulgated by the President on the 30th June, 1966.

(vi) The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 8 of 1966) promulgated by the President on the 7th July, 1966.

(vii) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 9 of 1966) promulgated by the President on the 12th July, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6399/66 to LT-6405/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) S.O. 870 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1966.

(ii) G.S.R. 639 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.

(iii) G.S.R. 640 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.

(iv) G.S.R. 641 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.

***Not recorded.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

(v) G.S.R. 642 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.

(vi) G.S.R. 665 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1966.

(vii) G.S.R. 726 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1966.

(viii) G.S.R. 698 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1966.

(ix) G.S.R. 756 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(x) G.S.R. 757 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(xi) G.S.R. 758 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(xii) G.S.R. 759 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(xiii) G.S.R. 760 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(xiv) G.S.R. 761 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(xv) G.S.R. 762 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(xvi) G.S.R. 763 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(xvii) G.S.R. 764 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(xviii) G.S.R. 765 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(xix) G.S.R. 766 publihed in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(xx) G.S.R. 767 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(xxi) G.S.R. 805 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1966.

(xxii) G.S.R. 806 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1966.

(xxiii) G.S.R. 807 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1966.

(xxiv) G.S.R. 904 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1966.

(xxv) G.S.R. 954 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1966.

(xxvi) G.S.R. 983 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1966.

(xxvii) G.S.R. 984 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6406/66].

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (v) of item (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6407/66].

(3) A copy of Notifications No. G.S.R. 768 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Finance Act, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6408/66].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-first Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 634 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback

(General) Forty-third Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 685 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 636 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 637 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 638 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1966.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 666 in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1966.

(vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 667 in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1966.

(viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 700 in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1966.

(ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fiftieth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 731 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1966.

(x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fofty-first Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No.G.S.R. 808 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1966.

(xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-second Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 809 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1966.

(xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-third amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 810 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1966.

(xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General Fifty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 811 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1966.

(xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 952 in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1966.

(xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 953 in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1966.

(xvi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 945 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1966.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

(xvii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 986 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6409/66].

(5) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (v) of item (4) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6410/66].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 732 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1966.

(ii) The Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1042 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6411/66].

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Finance Act, 1966:—

(i) G.S.R. 755 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

(ii) G.S.R. 769 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6412/66].

(8) A Copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 199/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 17th May, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala General Sales Tax Rules, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 57 of the Kerala General Sales Tax Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, dischargin the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6413/66].

PROCLAMATION UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Proclamation dated the 5th July, 1966 issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all functions of the Government of the State of Punjab published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1069 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1966.

(ii) Order dated the 5th July, 1966 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6414/66].

(iii) Explanatory Statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Criminal Law Amendment (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6415/66].

ACTION TAKEN ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to lay on the Table following statements showing the action taken

by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Third Lok Sabha:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. III—Fourteenth Session, 1966.

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. V—Thirteenth Session, 1965.

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII—Twelfth Session, 1965.

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XII—Eleventh Session, 1965.

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XV—Tenth Session, 1964.

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XVI—Ninth Session, 1964.

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXI—Seventh Session, 1964.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6416/66 to LT-6422/66].

ORDERS UNDER THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962:—

1. (i) Order No. 15 of the Delimitation Commission determining delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in the State of Uttar Pradesh published in Notification No. S.O. 1532 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6423/66].

(ii) Order No. 5 of the Delimitation Commission determining delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in the State of Bihar published in Notification No. S.O. 1779 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1966. [*Placed in Libray. See* No. LT-6434/66].

(iii) Order No. 22 of the Delimitation Commission determining delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in the Union Territory of Tripura published in Notification No. S.O. 1930 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6425/66].

2. A copy of the Explanatory Statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by Advocates (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6426/66].

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिए। (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर एक मेम्बर खड़ा हो, तो मैं सुन सकता हूं और इजाजत दे सकता हूं, लेकिन अगर पच्चीस मेम्बर साहबान एक साथ खड़े हो जायें, तो मैं नहीं सुन सकता हूं। इस तरह में सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। एक सवाल जो एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का था, वह खत्म हुआ (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : खत्म नही हुआ। इस तरह कैसे खत्म हो सकता है? और आप पायंट आफ आर्डर सुनिए। (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह मैं पायंट आफ आर्डर कैसे सुन सकता हूं। (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पायंट आफ आर्डर को सुन कर अपनी बात कहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते हैं कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन खत्म नहीं हुआ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकती है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने पहले कहा कि हमारी बातें सुनने के पश्चात् आप निर्णय करेंगे । फिर आप बदल गए ..... । (*Interruptions*).

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) सारा देश आप की तरफ देख रहा है । (*Interruptions*). ***

Mr. Speaker: When more than one hon. Member speaks, it should not be recorded. I have said that already. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री हो० ना० मुखर्जी को सुनने के बाद आप ने यह कहा था कि आप तथ्यों के बारे में विरोधी दल के सदस्यों को सुनने के बाद अपना फैसला देंगे । लेकिन जब यहां पर तथ्यों के बारे में कहा जाता है, तो आप कहते हैं कि तथ्यों में नहीं जा सकते । तो आखिरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को लकवा मारा है या नहीं ....

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वहां का शासन समाप्त हुआ है या नहीं .....

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो तथ्यों की चर्चा कर के ही साबित किया जा सकता है । मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आप ने 15 फरवरी, 1966 को यह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन स्वीकार किया :

> "The situation arising out of Kerala Bandh and complete collapse of the administration".

तो क्या आप ने उस वक्त तथ्यों के बारे में . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं सुना है । आप हम लोगों को फिर मौका दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सारी बात सुननी चाही थी । मैंने कहा था कि अगर मेम्बर साहेबान चाहते हैं तो बाकी बहस की जरूरत नहीं है । लेकिन जब मेम्बर साहबान ने कहा कि हम जरूर बहस करेंगे तो मेरे लिए कोई चारा नहीं रह गया ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हम लोगों ने कहा था कि आप दूसरे मेम्बरों को सुनने के बाद मेम्बर्ज को चैम्बर में बुलाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कानून और मर्यादा, सब कुछ तोड़ रहें हैं । इस तरह कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी ।

Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1966

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 5-E in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1966, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6427/66].

Powerloom Enquiry Committee Report etc.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of the Art Silk Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control (Amendment) Order, 1966 published in Notification No. S.O. 633 in Gazette of India dated the

***Not recorded.

25th February, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6428/66].

(iii) A copy of Government Resolution No. 9(42)-TEX(C)/64 dated the 2nd June, 1966 on the recommendations made in the Powerloom Enquiry Committee Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6429/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On what item of the agenda are we now? I am not able to follow.

Mr. Speaker: We are now on Item 10-A. Perhaps, it is not there in your list.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता है । (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to speak on item No. 7.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he might do that now. But if there is a determined big to see that the proceedings are obstructed, what can I do?

श्री मधु लिमये : गलत कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकती है । आप कानून और मर्यादा से वाकिफ़ हैं और हम भी वाकिफ़ हैं । (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर श्री मधु लिमये का मतलब यह है कि जिस कार्यवाही को वह ठीक समझें, वह चले और जिस कार्यवाही को मैं ठीक समझूं, वह नहीं चलेगी और वह ग़लत है, तो इस को नहीं माना जा सकता है । (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप फ़ैसला दे चुके है । इसको आप कैसे रोक सकते है ? क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में आदमी नहीं रहते है ? (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल नहीं है । मैंने इन बारे में अपना फ़ैसला दे दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय,—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये अब बैठ जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरा निवेदन सुनिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं सुन सकता हूं । आप मुझे जान बूझ कर आबस्ट्रक्ट न कीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने कहा कि आप तथ्यों को सुनेंगे और फिर आप निर्णय देंगे, लेकिन अब आप बदल गए हैं । (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक आदत सी हो गई है कि स्पीकर पर चार्ज लगाए जाते हैं । (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : चार्ज क्या लगाया गया है ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . . (*Interruptions*).

13.10 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS ROR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES—*contd.*

SITUATION IN UTTER PRADESH—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: I enquired from the Member. . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You could hold it over. . . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I tried my best. I agreed and said that I would listen to that, but I said simultaneously that I would not listen to others.

फिर दूसरों ने भी जिद् की कि हम भी बोलेंगे तो मेरे लिए और कोई चारा नहीं रहता . . . **व्यवधान** मिस्टर बैनर्जी, आप ख्वामख्वाह

[Mr. Speaker]

बावजूद मेरे कहने के बराबर रुकावट डाल रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप मुझे निकाल दीजिए। निकालने से मसला हल नहीं होगा। ...उत्तर प्रदेश की नींव हिल गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर चले जाइए।

श्री बागड़ी : आप इन्सानियत के नाते विचार करें। आप विचार कर के देखो। हम आपकी अवहेलना नहीं करना चाहते।.. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर बैनर्जी, आप बाहर चले जाइए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: बाहर जाने के लिए हम यहां नहीं आये है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बनर्जी साहब, मैं कह रहा हूं कि आप बाहर चले जाइए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : बाहर कहां जाऊं?.. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बनर्जी साहब को नेम करता हूं और कहता हूं कि वे इस हाउस की कार्यवाही को मसलहतन रोक रहे हैं और बराबर ऐसा कर रहे हैं।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I beg to move:

"That Shri S. M. Banerjee, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for ten days".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri S. M. Banerjee, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for ten days".

Those in favour may please say "Aye".

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may please say **"No".**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रस्ताव क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रस्ताव यह है कि

"That Shri Banerjee be suspended for ten days".

श्री बागड़ी : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रेकार्ड में नहीं लिखा जायेगा।

I had called for the "Ayes" and the "Noes". I declare that the 'Ayes" have it.

Shri Daji: The "Noes" have it.

Mr. Speaker: Then, let the lobbies be cleared.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): There is high tension in the House. I submit let the House be adjourned for half-an-hour. (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह इरादा हो कि काम नहीं चलने देना और यही तरीका रखना है, तो मेरे लिये और कोई चारा नहीं है.... (व्यवधान)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As there is high tension in the House I would beg of you to adjourn the House and call the meeting of the leaders of the Opposition.... (*Interruptions*).

Several hon. Members: No, no..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: I propose that the House be adjourned for half-an-hour.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Hem Barua, even if I adjourn the House and if the same

**Not recorded.

attitude continues, I have to face again the same atmosphere.

Shri Nambiar: It may change. ..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): No adjournment.

Shri Hem Barua: You may adjourn the House and call a meeting of the leaders of the Opposition in your chamber.

Shri Nambiar: That is a good suggestion.

Shri Tyagi: If my friends on the other side also feel that we can carry on the proceedings of the House in an orderly manner, I would suggest that instead of adjourning the House, we might withdraw the motion.

Several hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Nambiar: That is a very good suggestion.

Shri Tyagi: If they want the dignity of the Chair to be maintained and the dignity of the House to be maintained, my appeal is, let us all unite and carry on the proceedings of the House in an orderly way.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I don't understand why some Members are anxious to suggest that the House should be adjourned for half-an-hour Let me be very frank. There is no change in the attitude of my friend, Mr. Banerjee.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My name has been mentioned. Kindly hear me. I want a personal clarification.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Is there any change in the attitude of the Government? I want to know whether the Government is going to change its attitude. Does the Government want here lathi-charge and firing? Is this the way the Government wants to go on by naming the Members and sending them out and forcing them to go out? Do they want lathi-charge or firing inside the Parliament.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Gopalan has said certain things, that there is no change in the attitude of the Government, whether the Government wants lathi-charge or firing here and all that. I am very much distressed to listen to all that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: We are all distressed. That is why we say it..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): People are being shot down by this Government . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Parliament cannot protect the rights of the people outside when the people are being shot at. I don't understand this.

Mr. Speaker: If they have made up their mind to proceed in this manner.....

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want the Chair to understand it. In the last 14 years, I have never said a word like that. What is that I have said which distresses you now? I can't understand this.

Mr. Speaker: If he had heard me upto the end, probably, he would not have felt agitated. He did not raise any objection or remonstrate with Mr. Banerjee when he has been using such language which ought not to have been used in respect of the Speaker, in respect of the House, in respect of everything.

Several hon. Members: Shame!

Mr. Speaker: No Member, not one out of the Opposition—I am very constrained to say that—just asked Mr. Banerjee to be moderate in that respect.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is an Independent Member.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The Opposition is there; they are all determined and I have been getting challenges that they would not allow him to go out. Those challenges are there. They would all unite in that respect. But not one of them even said a word to him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not correct that we are all united in this that we will not obey the Chair. This is a very grave charged that you are making. It is very difficult to function in Parliament....if things go on in this manner. But, I must say, we have come here as people's representatives to discharge our duty. The Government is creating difficulties in this country. We must evolve a procedure to discuss these matters. Here, the emotions are being worked up. For certain reasons, the Members want something to be discussed here. You, Sir, in your wisdom has disallowed the adjournment motion. Now the question is whether some forum should be available for the discussion of this very urgent matter. They want that this should be discussed in your chamber. Why not you agree to this proposals? Nobody aproves of the disobedience of the Chair to the extent that the House should be held to ransom and that no work should be done. I do not think, because we sit silent here, it should be presumed that we approve of all that is happening. That will be an unfair charge against us.

Mr. Speaker: I am glad to hear that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have felt it that I have kept quite. My party has already been instructed even in this matter which I did not disclose to you at the cost of some propaganda being carried out.

I am with you, Sir, in this respect. We are not going to tolerate this. The only question that arises in my mind is that if the adjournment motion had been allowed, it would have been welcome. But since you have, in your wisdom, disallowed the adjournment motion, the decorum of the House has got to be maintained. I have not for once risen in my seat against the orders of the Chair. But at the same time I do feel it that some Members who work themselves up like this must be treated in such a manner that they should not get an oportunity of working themselves up to the detriment of decorum of the House.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I very much regret for all this excitement and trouble that is caused to you.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उनको गोली मारी जाती है, गला पकड़ा जाता है, डंडों से पीटा जाता है और आप डीसेन्सी और डेकोरम की बात करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में मुझे घसीटा गया, गाली दी गई, लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, गोलियां चल रही हैं और डीसेन्सी और डेकोरम की बात करते हैं, मुझे ताज्जुब है।

श्री बागड़ी: बस्तर वाले मामले में कहां गये थे रंगा साहब।

Shri Ranga: I am sorry you felt it necessary to bring us all into this.. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: I did not.

Shri Ranga: You were so much worried and troubled that you did it. I did not wish to come into this at all because so far as Mr. Banerjee is concerned, he does not seem to belong to any political party. Then in regard to the other members, each party has got to be held responsible for the behaviour (*Interruptions*) only of its members. You have not chosen till now to change the earlier decision given by your predecessor with the result that there is no recognised party in opposition to lead the opposition.

Thirdly (*Interruptions*) here is a Government.. (*Interruptions*)

Each party functions for itself.... (*Interruptions*)

I do not wish to say anything more. I would only say that we dissociate ourselves from all the unseemly things that have happened here. (*Interruption*).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।.... (**व्यवधान**)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We have tried to proceed in a most seemly possible way. What has worried me, however, is—and I have tried to convey to you in spite of the pandemonium—that this matter has affected the emotions of the people, particularly the members of Uttar Pradesh and more particularly those members who have recently seen the inside of the Congress jail in Uttar Pradesh and who have shared the agony of the people of Uttar Pradesh and all that kind of thing. That being there, emotions have been aroused. I have been trying all the time to say that this matter ought to have been anticipated by the House and dealt with in such a manner that we could proceed with the whole position harmoniously. We have not succeeded in doing so and that is why even at this late point of time what I suggest is that, allowing for certain defaults which have taken place on account of certain emotional exuberance on the part of certain members which is understandable in such situations.. (*Interruptions*)

After all, we are all members and we have the same right as anybody else.

People who are aggrieved come into the picture and then they present a statement of facts which the Government chooses to contradict. Then the position arises in the minds of all honest members that this matter has got to be thrashed out somewhere or the other. That is why I thought that there could perhaps be a kind of informal discussion, where Government also would be represented, in your presence and where certain other facts could also be brought into the picture and then the whole matter could be brought up again before the House, but that has gone by the board. The result has been that all kinds of incidents have taken place. We want to recover the situation. We do not want to see a bad situation growing to worse. Government ought to know very well that not only in Uttar Pradesh but in so many other States things are happening which should not take place. We ought to exercise our intelligence and wisdom, if we have any, to postpone this downward drift. In order to do that, what is necessary is an imaginative approach which Government completely lacks and that is why from outside provocations take place. When you—perhaps you think better of it now—thought that all of us were agreeing with a certain reflection upon you, that was quite unwarranted. We never made a reflection upon you. All our anger is concentrated on the government and that is why all these incidents take place.

Mr. Speaker: When I announced the decision, there were shouts of "Shame, Shame".. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Mukerjee should be allowed to finish. He was on his legs. I only reminded him that as soon as I announced my decision, there were shouts of "Shame, Shame". Nowhere was the Government in the picture. (*Interruptions*) Nowhere was the Government in the picture at that time.

Mr. Mukerjee what does he propose now?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I want that you, in your wisdom, evolve a method by which this kind of thing can be avoided. If you think that it can be done at the heat of the moment when certain things have taken place, then, of course, I am very sorry about it. I would like that you adjorn the House for a while, for an hour or so. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Let us understand what is the purpose of adjournment. (*Interruptions*) Please allow me to say a few words.

Mr. Mukerjee has said that all his anger is directed against this Government. In this particular case what has happened? I hope the hon. members, the Opposition also, would calmly consider over it. The adjournment notice was there. You allowed discussion on it. My friend, Mr. Mukerjee, suggested that no decision should be taken today and you should not give your ruling today. Immediately I agreed, but the other friends did not agree. Therefore, the whole thing went on for one hour. (*Interruptions*) After that, you have given your decision. After your decision was announced. we have nothing to do. If you had decided against us, we would have welcomed it, we would have agreed to it. (*Interruptions*)

Let me correct myself. We would have obeyed your ruling and, therefore, we would have no grievance. In this heat, one certainly does not know what one talks. (*Interruptions*)

You gave the ruling. The ruling was there. They shouted "Shame, Shame". After that, they did not allow the proceedings to go on. You asked them to go out for the day. They did not obey. Then you named. According to the procedure, all these things have happened. Then I suggested that he should be expelled for ten days. That thing is before the House. What is the use of adjourning? (*Interruptions*)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह केवल बैनर्जी साहब के जाने या न जाने का मामला नहीं है। कोई एक तफसील की बात को यह सदन न पकड़े । बुनियादी बात जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में. . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह सारा उपदेश हमी लोग सुनने के वास्ते हैं । सारा उपदेश हम लोगों के वास्ते ही है ?

There is a motion before the House. We should take the vote of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० लोहिया साहब, मैं आपसे कहता हूं, आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पर उपदेश कुशल बहुतेरे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो रिजोल्यूशन सामने है जाब्ते के तौर पर उसे मुझे पेश करना है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप ने मुझे बोलने ही नहीं दिया और इस झुंड के चिल्लाने से मैं बैठ जाऊं. . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । बाद में मैं आप को इजाजत दे दूंगा। यह हाउस इन पिछले 18 सालों में पहली दफ़ा एक हिस्ट्री क्रिएट कर रहा है, जो पहले कभी नहीं हुआ. . . . . (व्यवधान)

If even I am not allowed to have a say, I will have to put it to the vote.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझ से कहा था कि आप मुझे बोलने देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे ही नहीं बोलने देते ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर दूसरे आपको नहीं बोलने देते, तो मैं क्या करूं । मैंने कभी एक सेकण्ड के लिये आपको नहीं रोका है, इसलिये आप मुझे क्यों रोक रहे हैं । . . . (व्यवधान) किन मैं इनके कहने से रंगिज नहीं बैठूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोहिया साहब, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय पूर देश में

और खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून और राज्य नहीं रह गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इस में भी कानून का इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं । (**व्यवधान**) एक बात की तरफ़ ध्यान दीजिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लोग गोली चलाते हैं, अगर उनको चिल्लाने का मौका भी दे देंगे, तो इसके खतरनाक नतीजे हुआ करेंगे । वह लोग चिल्लाते हैं जो मारे जाते हैं, इधर वाले लोग पीटे जाते हैं लाठियों से, बन्दूक की गोलियों से, ऐसी स्थिति में हमारा चिल्लाना स्वाभाविक है, लेकिन वे तो गोलियां भी चलाते हैं और साथ साथ चिल्लाना भी चाहते हैं, ये नये तरीके के जानवर पैदा हुए हैं, जो चिल्लाते भी हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): How can he speak on the adjournment motion?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि इस कार्यवाही को आगे मत बढ़ाइये । आप प्रस्ताव को पास कराते हैं या फेल कराते हैं, लेकिन अच्छी तरह से समझ कर रखिये कि मुझ जैसे लोगों को इस तरह से किसी पर बल प्रयोग देखना कभी भी नही सुहायेगा, यह मैं निश्चित आपसे कहे देता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो पहले भी मुझे चेलेन्ज मिला है । अब आप बैठ जाइये । (**व्यवधान**) अगर हमारे बैनर्जी साहब रिग्रेट एक्सप्रेस कर दें हाउस में . . . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : किस चीज का रिग्रेट चाहते हैं, मैंने कौन से शब्द कहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कई दफा कहा है, इस में चेलेंज करना था और अब फिर दोबारा कहूंगा तो 25 मिनट लगेंगे ; Every hon. Member to be in his own seat. The question is: . . .

Shri M. N. Swamy (Ongole): We do not participate in it.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the question is:

"That Shri S. M. Banerjee, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the Service of the House for ten days."

Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 1] **[13 45 hrs**

AYES

Abdul Rashid, Bakshi
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Baounath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P. C.
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagvati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Dafle, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Dass, Shri C.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimala
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R. G.

Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Girodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gowdh, Shri Veeranna
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Haq, Shri M. M.
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj Shri
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Marandi, Shri
Masani, Shri N. R.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri M. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishna, Shri P. R.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Ranajai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Linga
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Surender
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Reeji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramannyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tan Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengal, Shri Nallakoya

Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Dev
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Veerappa, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Soy, Shri F. C.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The leaders of the various groups have not stood up for one of our colleagues being removed. How could he possibly be removed?

Mr. Speaker: Now I am taking the vote.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not want that any of our colleagues should be removed.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: *Ayes—251; Noes—4. The motion is carried.

The motion was adopted.

श्री बागड़ी : आपने न लाबी क्लियर करने को कहा, न अपनी जगह पर जाने को कहा, और बटन दबवा दिये ।

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Speaker: I am now asking Shri Banerjee to go out.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): We will not allow him to be removed.. (*Interruption*). We will not allow you to spoil the Chair of the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Elias has said that he would not allow . . . (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Do not again try to push out somebody else . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: What remedy have I got if I am charged that I am not fit for this Chair . . . (*Interruption*)?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Whatever the provocation be, if this continues, it wil make matters worse. If you do not bring a human approach to bear upon this problem and a real understanding of human approach, then everyone of us should say goodbye to public life and get out of it. Are you or are you not aware of how Parliament functions? You have seen the provocations; you have seen incidents taking place automatically, spontaneously and all the rest of it. You see the kind of indignation which has arisen in the minds of so many of the Members. However we try to control ourselves and act according to the best canons of parliamentary propriety, there are certain human limits. The Government says, "Do not adjourn the House; that would be an admission of defeat". Defeat or victory, let us have a human conduct of Parliament. That is what we want . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: May I make a submission to you that the House be adjourned for an hour?

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

13.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen Hours of the Clock.

*Dr. L. M. Singhvi also wanted to vote for "Ayes"—*vide* his letter dated 25-7-66.

15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen Hours of the Clock.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT RE: JAYANTI SHIPPING CO. LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. Chairman: Shri Sanjiva Reddy.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Hon. Members are aware that complaints were received in the Ministry of Transport about the management of the Jayanti Shipping Co., and particularly, its former Chairman Shri Dharma Teja. To look into these allegations, a committee was appointed, and this Committee....

Shri Namblar (Tiruchirapalli): It should be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order....

Shri Namblar: The hon. Minister need not read it out. He may simply lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Please permit me to lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): In regard to item 7 of the Order Paper, the Hon. Speaker had just called me at that time, and then there was some trouble....

Mr. Chairman: Let this statement be placed on the Table of the House. Then, I shall hear Shri Kamath.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Let it be read out.

Mr. Chairman: Let it be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: With your permission, I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6430/66].

Some hon. Members: It should be circulated to all the Members.

15.02 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS.

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following two bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 17th May, 1966:—

(1) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966.

(2) The Produce Cess Bill, 1966.

2. Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 17h May, 1966:—

(1) The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(2) The Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1966.

(3) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Amendment Bill, 1966.

(4) The Orissa Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Bill, 1966.

(5) The Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Bill, 1966.

(6) The Asian Development Bank Bill, 1966.

(7) The Delhi Administration Bill, 1966.

15.03 hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—SUMMARY OF WORK

Secretary: Sir, I also lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work' pertaining to the period 1st June, 1965 to 31st May, 1966.

15.03½ hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF CONTEMPT OF HOUSE

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification with regard to item 7 of the Order Paper? Shri Jaganatha Rao has laid on the Table of the House a statement regarding the action taken by Government on various assurances etc., the usual stuff. But in this connection, I would like to invite the attention of No. 2, I mean, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Leader of the House, to what was discussed in the House on the last occasion, that is, in April, on this subject. I had then reminded the House of the letter that he had written, that is, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Leader of the House had written to all Ministries and Departments.....

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member referring to some assurances given?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no.

On that occasion, when there was a similar item on the Order Paper, I had accused the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs of having committed contempt of the House through contempt of a Parlimentary Committee, and the Speaker had assured the House at that time that he would have the matter looked into and then let us known on the next occasion when a similar item came on the Orded Paper. Today is that next occasion when a similar item has come up. I want to know what the Speaker has done in the matter, because his assurance was a solemn assurance. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had committed contempt of the House by writing to all Ministries and Departments that no information should be supplied to the Parliamentary Committee on Government assurances directly, when he committee asked for it. Under the rules, a parliamentary committee, as you are well aware—I need no remind you, because as chairman you are a person with rich experience and wisdom—is entitled to call for all documents, all papers, and even summon witnesses. But there is the guilty man, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who has committed contempt of the House by writing to the Ministries and Departments of the Government not to supply information direct to the Committee on Government Assurances. When I raised this matter on the last occasion, I accused him of having committed contempt of the House through having committed contempt of the Parliamentary Committee, and the Speaker had assured me that he would have the matter looked into. I would like to know what he has done in the matter.

Mr. Chairman: I have caught his point. He may kindly write to the Speaker, and this will be found out and things will be made known to him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who should write to the Speaker?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may send it in writing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not going to write. Why should I write?

Mr. Chairman: Because he had objected to it. Anyhow, it will be conveyed to the Speaker:

16.06 hrs.

STATEMENT ON RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to lay on the Table....

15.06½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I was seeking the permission of the Chair to place the statement on the Table of the House, because it is a long statement. [*Placed in Library.* No. LT-6431/66].

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय कल की दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में भी विवरण देंगे ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I lay the statement on certain recent railway accidents on the Table of the House.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Will you allow us to put questions on this tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may study it first.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानकारी चाहता हूं कि कल जो रेलवे की दुर्घटनायें हुई और आज भी जो पैट्रोल के जलने के बारे में अखबार में छपा है, क्या वे भी इस बयान में शामिल हैं ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : नहीं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य स्टेटमेंट को देखें ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I had tabled a calling-attention-notice about the accident that had taken place about 135 k.m. from Calcutta, in which about 28 wagons had caught fire and petrol had been destroyed. I have not received any information about what has happened to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no information. I shall find out....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We have not been told whether it has been admitted or not admitted, whether it has been disallowed or anything of that kind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been disallowed by the Speaker.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: How can it be disallowed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know. The hon. Member may ask the Speaker about it.

15.09 hrs.

MOTIONS OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are several motions of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers....

An. hon. Member: Please read them all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first notice of the motion is by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and others. The motion is slightly edited as follows:

> "That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.".

May I request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted..

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I would request that the other motions should also be read out so that hon. Members may know which one they want to support. Mine is next on the Order Paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want me to read out all the motions?

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes, those which are being pressed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first one is by Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri K. K. Warior,

> "That this House has no confidence in the Council of Ministers."

The second one is by Shri M. R. Masani—

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers which, because of its wrong economic policies, has brought the country to a state of bankruptcy leading to the devaluation of the national currency."

The third is by Shri U. M. Trivedi,

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

The next one is by Shri Maniram Bagri,

"यह सदन वर्तमान मंत्रि परिषद् में अपने विश्वास का अभाव प्रकट करता है"

The next is by Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair,

"That this House has no confidence in the Council of Ministers."

15.12 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker: The next is by Shri Madhu Limaye,

"यह सदन वर्तमान मंत्रिपरिषद् में अपने विश्वास का अभाव प्रकट करता है"

The next is by Shri Ranga and Shri M. R. Masani,

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

Then there is one by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia; it is just the same as Shri Madhu Limaye's. Then there is one by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

"यह सभा मंत्रिपरिषद् में अविश्वास प्रकट करती है।"

Then by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

"This House expresses its lack of confidence in the Council of Ministers on the following grounds"....

I suppose I need not read the grounds. Any way, the policy of economic subservience which it has been following in relation to USA, its decision to devalue the rupee; failure to condemn US aggression against Vietnam; total bungling and mismanagement in regard to people's food; failure to hold the price line; resort to anti-democratic measures..

The next is by Shri S. M. Banerjee. He is not here.

Then, by Shri S. N. Dwivedy:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

In the ballot, Shri Mukerjee's notice got precedence. I will ask those who are in favour of his motion to rise in their places. He has not to ask for leave.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I just want to know from you as to when this new procedure has been adopted. According to the rules, a motion of no-confidence can be tabled on any day and on that very day it must be put before the House. But it seems there was a ballot of these motions. When there are motions of no-confidence, will there be balloting?

Mr. Speaker: If there is prdecedence in the receipt of the motion, then we can decide. But if all are received at about 10 o'clock, at the same time, there is no other alternative or remedy but to have a ballot.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): There is one point. We got a notification in the bulletin a little while ago saying that you have changed by direction the rule or convention by which motions of no-confidence were sent in. By that bulletin, we were to send in notices of no-confidence motions just before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the matter was proposed to

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

be raised, and these should be given when the list of Business for the day was circulated. Therefore, naturally all of them came together. This was the position.

Mr. Speaker: May be. Those in favour of granting him leave may rise in their places.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Should he not ask for leave?

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary. Directly I am required to put it to the House. Those in favour of leave being granted may kindly rise in their places—There are more than 50 Members in favour. The Motion is admitted.

Now so far as the date is concerned, it will be fixed. Does Shri Mukerjee want to say anything?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (देवास) इस के लिये चार दिन होने चाहियें ।

Mr. Speaker: The rule is that not more than 10 days should elapse. Within that it has to be discussed. The Leader of the House and the Opposition may just fix the time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): 10 days is the ceiling.

Mr. Speaker: That was what I said.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central) I wanted to ask for the earliest possible commencement of the discussion, because I want to make a submission to you in this respect. The agenda circulated shows that the Finance Minister is to move a motion regarding the present economic situation in the country.

Now, to my mind, it is patent that all parliamentary conventions and canons of propriety require that the discussion of this Motion should never be permitted to precede the discussion of the no-confidence Motion. The genesis of this no-confidence Motion is very well known to you and even in spite of the directions which you issued towards the end of the last session, which were not available to most of us, different parties sent in notices of a no-confidence motion a long time ago. What they did was largely on account of the provocation given by the egregious conduct of Government in telling Parliament repeatedly that a thing like devaluation would never take place; but stealthily; like a thief in the night, soon after bundling off Parliament they just announced to the world that the Indian rupee had been devalued. That was one of the principal reasons which led to all parties combining—even though my friends to my right did not choose to stand at that time—to express their want of confidence in the Government. Some of us have other grounds of very great importance also, which we shall try to press as we try to justify our motion of no-confidence.

My submission to you is that Parliamentary propriety requires that when a motion of no-confidence is before the House, when the intention to move a motion of no-confidence in the House has been announced by different parties well in advance of the session of Parliament having been convoked, it was very improper on the part of Government to come forward, again stealthily, which seems to be its characteristic, with a motion for a debate in Parliament on a subject which pertains very largely to the no-confidence motion. I take it, subject to correction, that the best Parliamentary practice is that when there is a motion of no-confidence pending, the earliest possible date should be fixed for the commencement of its discussion and some routine matter could be discussed in the meantime. Only a little while has got to elapse after the leave was granted and before that debate commenced. That is why the minimum possible time should elapse between leave being granted by the

House and the commencement of the discussion of the no-confidence motion. Government has behaved in a manner which parliamentary propriety requires shou'd not be upheld Government is itself in the dock, and Government comes forward to use its majority in Par'iament to have a vote, as already some amendments to the Finance Ministers' motion suggest in support of Government's economic policies which are coming under fire. They want to confront the House and the country with a position where this House, because of the party composition, gets committed in advance on the economic situation which is very largely the result of the Government's policy.

Therefore, from that point of view they are trying to circumvent the constitutional effect of the motion of the no-confidence motion. This, again, is working on the sly, this stealthy process of trying to steal the limelight, when they have not that kind of political talent in this House to do something about their own policy and justify it before the world. This kind of stealthy Practice is something which goes against the grain of parliamentary decency.

That is why I say that you, as Speaker, who naturally champions the supreme ro'e of Parliament in our po'itical life should direct that after all, the House having given leave for the moving of this no-confidence Motion, this no-confidence Motion should be discussed as quickly as ever it is possible and, therefore, such discussion as sought by Shri Sachin Chaudhuri should be postponed, if at all it is necessary, to a later date.

My submission, therefore, is that you should give us a pronouncement on this action of Government, and my sorrow is that you have, on account of certain ru'es under which you operate, chosen to permit Government to insist on having this thing first on the agenda.

In the other House they are not making this same kind of motion as normally they do. When a Minister comes forward with a motion with regard to the economic or any other kind of situation, what happens generally is that in the other House they have a corresponding debate on the same day, but this time they have chosen not to do so because their intention is only to subvert, if they possibly can because they will not succeed, because there is going to be a barrage of criticism of Government in all spheres impinging upon their conscience, if they have any, they are trying to get rid of whatever parliamentary obligations they have got by throwing to the winds, riding rough shod over all canons of parliamentary propriety.

I would submit to you very respectful'y, therefore, that we expect from you some kind of direction which would dissuade Government from perpetrating this kind of constitutional fraud on Parliament.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं समय के सम्बन्ध में एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप आज श्री सचीन्द्र चौधरी के प्रस्ताव को न लें । बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग होने जा रही है । उसमें हम लोग बात करें और उस में यह तय किया जाए कि अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को पहले हम लोग लें या श्री सचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब के प्रस्ताव को । अभी मेरे पास किताब नहीं है । लेकिन जिस कैम्पियन की किताब का मैंने उल्लेख किया है उस में प्रेसीडेंस के बारे में कुछ उदाहरण दिये गये हैं और उस में किस को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये इसके बारे में कुछ निर्णय हैं जिन से आपको रोशनी मिलेगी । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि श्री सचीन्द्र चौधरी को आप आज इजाजत न दें । बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक में दूसरे विरोधी दल वालों को भी बुला कर आप इसके बारे में फैसला करें ।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): This is not

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

for the first time that this kind of thing has happened. The House is aware that on the last occasion also when there was a no confidence motion . . .

Shri Warior (Trichur): You played the same trick.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There is no question of trick.

Shri Warior: Last time you played a trick. This time that becomes a precedent.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There is nothing wrong in playing tricks one against the other. This is what Parliament means. (*Interruptions*). It is a question of wits against wits. If you are lacking in wits, I cannot help you. (*Interruptions*). When you spoke we all kept quiet. If you do not want to hear us, let the Speaker decide without hearing anything from us.

This momentous decision was taken when the House was not in session, and therefore we decided that such an important decision should be placed before the House as soon as the House met. We never thought that a no confidence motion would be moved against us. Certainly we never expected. Very soon it will be proved whether you are justified in provoking us or not. There is no doubt about it. Anyway, you have the right to move a motion of no confidence, as you have tried half a dozen times in the course of two months; you try seven times more, I wish you the joy of it.

Therefore, we decided that as soon as the House meets the first thing we will do is to have this before the House to discuss. So far as the result is concerned, whether you discuss this motion or discuss the motion of no confidence it is going to make no difference. The only satisfaction you will have is to hurl abuses at us. That you can do on either occasion. Hard words are not going to break bones, and they are not going to break our bones.

Shri Daji (Indore): First of all, I want to express my regret at the way the hon. Minister has replied. He is also the Leader of the House which he again and again forgets. He should himself set an example of decency and decorum to the House. When he himself provokes us by such words and such ideas, he cannot blame if some Members of the Opposition get out of control. I want you to give a ruling on this. Is a Minister entitled to say, "I wish you the joy of it. Hard words are not going to break bones" etc.? It may not be unparliamentary. (*Interruptions*).

Rule 198(3) says:

> "If leave is granted under sub-rule (2), the Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of the motion."

I submit the Minister has made a statement, he says he got the motion fixed, the Finance Minister to move the motion, without expecting that there would be a vote of no confidence, as Government has always been coming before the House at the earliest with important business. But, since the Government knows that the no confidence motion has been moved and leave has been granted to the House, is it not in the fitness of things that apart from routine matters, such an important motion should not be taken up for discussion. Ordinarily, a Government, any Government, any self-respecting Government, any Government worth its salt should come forward to establish the confidence of the House. A Government which continues when a no confidence motion is pending is a Government which continues on sufferance. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is parliamentary practice.

Shri Daji: I respectfully submit that if the hon. Members want to shout, I can shout more than all the Members put together.

I want to address myself to the Government and to you to advise and direct the Government. Will it be in the fitness of things that an important matter like the economic policy and devaluation, which is the main subject of the motion of no confidence, is taken up and discussed and voted upon, and the main purpose and function and the constitutional right of the House to censure the Government, to express its lack of confidence is related to a secondary position? Will we be upholding the best traditions of the Constitution?

The hon. Minister has let the cat out of the bag. He says it was done in the past. In the past it was done over our protest, and now that is being held up as a precedent. I submit there is no precedent in the House of Commons that when a motion of no confidence has been moved, the same subject has been discussed before the motion of no confidence is taken up. We do not wish to depart from that tradition. I submit that this devalued Finance Minister of this devalued Government has no right to come forward with this motion. This is an absolutely devalued Government and the country will not tolerate a motion from the devalued Finance Minister of this devalued Government till the motion of no confidence is discussed. We do not want that this motion should be taken up before the no confidence motion.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): It is not a question of rule or precedent, it is a question of self-respect, dignity, honour and respect for parliamentary democracy and also for the Opposition. When a no confidence motion is admitted, Government have first to establish the confidence of Parliament before they can disucss the economic situation. How can we hear them about the economic situation in the country when they do not establish that Parliament has confidence in them. So, it is not a question of rule of precedent as Shri Satya Narayan Sinha has said.

He has ridiculed us by saying that we have so many times in the past brought no confidence motions. I do not want to refer to it. It is a question of the dignity and honour and selfrespect of the Government. We will not be here to discuss the economic situation unless they first establish the confidence of Parliament. So, at least let them postpone it till they establish the confidence of Parliament.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): I only want to submit this to the House and particularly to the Opposition. It is universally recognised not only in India but everywhere in a democracy that it is the privilege of the opposition to move a motion of no confidence whenever they feel like. Therefore, nobody can resist it. Of course we discuss it on merits. I do not want to minimise or just curb their right at all. After all opposition means that. They must express what their views are; they must be given the first privilege. But will they be generous enough to see that after such a big decision had been taken when Parliament was not in session, was it not the duty of the Finance Minister....

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): why did they take such a decision? They were selling the country.

Shri Tyagi: Was it not the duty of the Finance Minister to come before Parliament?

Shri Daji: He must have come before Parliament before taking this decision, not afterwards for a rubber stamp on it.

Mr. Speaker: This was not the question that I had to decide.

Shri Tyagi: It is not the privilege of the opposition to be passionate. My suggestion is that when a no-confidence motion had been given notice, it must always get priority. There is no doubt about it because no government can

[Shri Tyagi]

act with a no-confidence motion hanging over its head. My suggestion, therefore, is that these motions are given on the basis of the latest economic policy. The Finance Minister has given notice of a motion to discuss economic policy. All these no-confidence motions can be a part of it. Instead of passing a resolution that the House approves of this policy, the Opposition can just put forward its motion of no-confidence and say that they do not accept it. So, the no-confidence motion will come. Instead of having two discussions on the same subject why not have one discussion?

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to hear any debate on that. According to the rules the only limit laid down is that it should not be more than ten days after it has been admitted. So far as precedence of the work is concerned, it is the privilege of the government to put any business at any place. The Business Advisory Committee can only allot time and not give priority or precedence to anything. Now that these appeals and suggestions had been made or objections had been taken, the government can fix any time as early as possible; it has this right.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You should decide. If this agenda does not come from you, if it comes from the government, I will throw it away.

Mr. Speaker: We issue the agenda but I have not to dictate which business is to be taken up first. It is the government's business to put what business they want to be taken up first.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House can supersede or override their decision.

Mr. Speaker:....during the government time, not during the other time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House has the ultimate power, not the government.

Shri Tyagi: Shall we discuss the same subject twice?

Mr. Speaker: By virtue of their being returned by majority votes, it is their privilege to say which business should be taken up first. I will say that it should be taken up as early as possible; I cannot give priority.

Shri Daji: This should have precedence over the motion of the Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That is not in my power. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): I want to assist you. There is an important rule, rule No. 25 which says that priority should be given to government business. This rule says that on days allotted for the transaction of government business, such business shall have precedence and the Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine. This resolution of the Finance Minister has been brought on the agenda on account of this rule. The other is the motion of no-confidence which had been admitted now. My submission is that assistance in this regard will come from rules 338 and 186 and the position will be like this. If the Finance Minister's motion is defeated, the Government goes. So far as the motion of no-confidence is concerned, it will have to come after the debate on economic policies. No debate is permissible under the rules on economic affairs.... (*Interruptions.*) I have not yet completed my say.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now, the question is whether I can appeal to government to forego their right to have time for this discussion. Persuasion is a different thing. I will ask them to have it as early as possible but I cannot compel them by saying: I am taking it up just now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I respectfully submit that this particular no-confidence motion is dealing with a subject which is not like any other subject. This devaluation was done after having misled the country; they

misled us in the House; they misled us very much more categorically in the other House by saying that there would not be any devaluation. After that today they bring forward this motion and as the Leader of the House says, it is a trick I want to point out that rule 25 which he is quoting is with regard to the arrangement of ordinary business.

Mr. Speaker: I am not quoting that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to say that there is a distinction made in the rules about the ordinary business and the business which has to be taken up with regard to the vote of no-confidence-Chapter XVII contains provisions which specify how the motion of no-confidence shall be admitted. It says that after leave is granted the Speaker may after considering the state of business in the House allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of the motion. So, it is within the power of the Speaker after having seen what business is to be transacted after having listened to us and having paid full attention to the points of propriety which we have raised to make a distinction between rule 25 in which precedence is given by the Government to ordinary business and this particular matter. This motion is nothing but an attempt to sabotage the no-confidence motion and therefore you should not allow it to be taken up now.

Shri Bade (Khargone): This motion is with regard to economic situation and we have also tabled our motion because of devaluation. There will again be double discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with it; it is for the government to say whether there would be double discussion.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): The Leader of the House has said that it does not make any difference if this particular thing is discussed independently or along with the "No-confidence" motion. If so, let him explain what is his objection to this being held over. Let them at least explain.

Mr. Speaker: If the Government agrees that it should be taken up as the first item, I have no objection but if they want time, then certainly I cannot deprive them of that right of theirs which is inherent in the rules. The rule is—not more than ten days. I can only ask them to fix sometime as early as possible. When can this be had?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Next Monday.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister has made a statement and that statement was that he can play tricks. The point is, can the House allow the Minister to go away with a statement? The point is, he has openly suggested that this is a trick; we can play tricks. But this is certainly our objection: it is constitutionally most improper to allow the Government to play tricks with the fundamental rights, fundamental issues, of the people and of Parliament, particularly, after the crime of devaluation, after selling our country lock, stock and barel, to foreigners, after devaluing the very values of the rupee.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Let me make it quite clear, Sir. Somebody mentioned about tricks. I said there is nothing wrong with the word "trick". All that I said was, that it always happens in Parliament; everyday it happens; it is always wits against wits. What else is it?

Mr. Speaker: Leave that there. Shri Samanta.

Shri Daji: I was having my say. After all this background, when the Parliament was not in session, they devalued the rupee. They first said that the rupee will not be devalued. When Parliament was not in session, they devalued the rupee. After that, when we come forward with a motion of no-confidence,—I must invite your attention to this—the Government wants to steal the thunder of the whole thing. This is most shameful. No Government can be more shameless. The Government must be ashamed of

[Shri Daji]

itself, when a vote of no-confidence is pending, to come forward with their motion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I beg to move:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be extended up to the last day of the first week of the next session."

Shri Daji: Sir, I was on my legs. What is the decision on the other point? We have not decided anything. You called me to order, and you called Shri Samanta.

Mr. Speaker: I called Shri Daji to order: I asked him to sit down, and called Shri Samanta. He has had his say, and so he should sit down now.

Shri Daji: The point is, this House will not accept this impropriety of the Government. We are not going to accept this impropriety on the part of the devalued Minister to come and move his motion. (*Interruption*). The same thing has happened once before. The House is not willing to discuss first the no-confidence motion. The Government is not willing to have it first. This is becoming the habit of the Government. Whenever we move a motion, the Government comes forward with another motion and steals the thunder out of it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should sit down now.

Shri Daji: We cannot allow the Government, to proceed in this way. We cannot allow the Government, which has the conscience to sell the prestige of this country to others, to proceed like this. How can we allow the Finance Minister to come forward with his motion, when a motion of no-confidence is pending? It is constitutional decorum to have the discussion of the no-confidence motion first. The motion of no-confidence is there before the House, which is a weapon in the hands of the Opposition, and we want to censure the Government. That motion has been accepted by the House, for discussion. Once having accepted the motion for discussion, we cannot listen to the Finance Minister on his motion, when the Government have shamelessly sold the country to American imperialists.

Mr. Speaker: Will he stop or not?

Shri Daji: Let the Government change their attitude.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have asked Shri Daji thrice to stop.

Shri Daji: This Government cannot be allowed to continue in office, because this Government has forfeited all the right and respect and decency, and all the rights and constitutional propriety by devaluation. This Government is a Government of 57 paise, having created just 57 paise for a rupee. This Government is a Government of 57 paise; this Government cannot be allowed to continue. The motion of no-confidence has been admitted in the House. Once it is admitted, what is the motion about the economic situation in the country?

Mr. Speaker: I have called him to order thrice. He goes on yet.

Shri Daji: This kind of thing goes on; it cannot go on like that. Both the motions cannot be sought to be proceeded with like this, simultaneously. The motion of no-confidence should come first.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): We cannot accept the Finance Minister's motion now.

Mr. Speaker: Whether you accept it or not . . .

Shri Daji: Till this Government establishes its confidence, till this House establishes its confidence in the Government, we will not allow any

other thing to go on. Let the Government vote it out. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Daji, I had asked you to sit down thrice or four times.

Shri Daji: Till the Government establishes its confidence, this Government has no right to continue, and has certainly no right to bring forward its motion, when a motion of no-confidence is pending before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We had tabled the motion of no-confidence and you have taken a decision. That was in your jurisdiction; you have done it and we accepted it. But in regard to the motion by the Finance Minister, this submission has to be made. Here is a kind of Finance Minister who is in the dock, as the principal person responsible for these economic policies which are under attack, coming before Parliament to ask us to take into consideration the present economic situation which itself has degenerated to the extent it has happened. The Prime Minister and others in Government are equally responsible for this situation, and this Government has the gumption to come before Parliament, when a motion of no-confidence is hanging fire, with its motion, and for a trick or whatever else it might be, they put it on the agenda, using whatever authority they might or might not have under the rules.

Now, the whole question of parliamentary propriety and forms is now on the envil. As far as you are concerned,—I hesitate, because I want to put it in the most dignified possible parliamentary terms—I would certainly have expected of the Speaker of this House to make sure that nothing is said or done by Government or by any Member which as a whole deflates the reputation and the prestige of Parliament. If we discussed this matter, it would really amount to the deflation of prestige of Parliament. Individuals in this context do not matter; you might name Shri Daji or he might be pushed out by the vote of the people over there, but that is neither here nor there. It is a question of prestige of Parliament which those peop.e are putting into jeopardy because they consider that with their brute majority in their favour they can steamroll everything as long as they possibly can, because the election is in the offing and this is the pre-election year—six months or less, before the poll takes place.

Here is a motion of no-confidence sponsored by every single organised political party in Opposition in this Parliament, and in this context of things, the Government comes forward with a motion regarding the economic situation. I would say it is the responsibility of the Speaker to uphold the dignity and the authority of the House as a whole, irrespective of what happens to the Government of the day. If the Government of the day has behaved in a manner which smacks not only of trickery, as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs let fall from his mouth,—but it smacks of something very much more it is political devilry of a sort which should not be permitted or tolerated. As far as you are concerned, you are in a position of supreme pre-eminence in the country. You can assert by an act of your own like the late Vithalbhai Patel did many years ago in regard to the Public Safety Bill. If you cannot do it, the country will judge. Shri Ranga is here and possibly he recollects those days. A portrait has been put up here and I looked at it again. I was a young man at that time and I remember those days when he put the entire Government out of the picture. Those were the days of British domination. And we here have a free country, a sovereign State, with a flag of our own and with these mottoes: *Satyameva Jayate* and *Dharmachakra Pravarthanaya* and all the rest of it. You are sitting there, representing the majesty of the country, and I am sorry to have to say that an impression is created in many minds that there is something like a green to whatever country—(*Interruption*)—I am putting it

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

in that way, because while the Government has the authority under the rules, the Speaker has the authority to say under the rules that such and such a thing should be done, and he has the discretion to decide so many things. In the Speaker vests the authority of the whole House. The elected representatives of the people are here, and they look up to you alone for support. That is why your position is of such pre-eminence, and I also expected from you that when the Government put it down, and when you knew the motion of no-confidence was coming up in Parliament, you could have put it down on a tentative basis and if the no-cofidence motion was admitted, "I would call you," you could have said—keeping out the rest, and after bringing up some routine matters, the no-confidence motion could have started. That would have been an advertisement to the world of real democracy practised by this country.

I know that the Government of the day tried to tell the world that owing to oppression some have become the cruellest perpetrators! and the exciting incidents which took place this morning had taken place. They want to tell the world that there are elements in this country who are against Parliamentary government. The Prime Minister, I read somewhere, told a television audience in America about a party in this country behaving in a wrong manner and that kind of thing. They have got the advantage, and they can travel all over the world; they can say all that kind of thing to public audiences in different countries of the world. They can do so. We have only our own people to consider people in agony with whose feelings we have some kind of participation.

And now, what this Government tries to show goes against the grain of decency of Parliament; it does something which only goes to prove to the world that they have got a vote of confidence and they do not care a damn for the Communist motion supported by some people, some footling little thing, which does not affect the country. That is the kind of impression that they want to produce before the world. Is that the way in which this country is to be administered and is that the way in which one should uphold Parliamentary Government? Is that the way, Sir, in which you as representing the finest traditions of Parliamentary propriety, should permit the Government to get away with this kind of political banditry? If this is the kind of pass to which parliamentary life has come, where do we stand? That is my humble submission.

Some hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: How long would this continue? (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): We are the elected Members of Parliament. Mr. Sachin Chaudhury and Mr. Asoka Mehta are all agents of the Pentagon. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Daji: *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed Mr. Daji to have his say.

Shri Daji Government refuses to protect democracy. I am seeking your protection. They are taking away the constitutional rights of the opposition. We want protection from you for saving parliamentary democracy. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: I would appeal to the Leaders of the Groups.....

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (घोसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवेरे से हम कह रहे हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को सुन चुका हूं ।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : सुन तो आप रहे हैं, लेकिन कर कुछ नहीं रहे हैं, हमारे लिए यही मुश्किल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य कहें, मुझे उस को मानना चाहिए ।

श्री दाजी : यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जो कुछ हम कहें, आप उस को मानें, लेकिन यह भी जरूरी नहीं है कि जो कुछ गवर्नमेंट कहे, आप उस को मान लें । पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी इस तरह नहीं चलेगी । आपोजीशन को रेस्पांसीबल होना चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट को भी रेस्पांसीबल होना चाहिए । अगर गवर्नमेंट ने यह तय कर लिया है कि पार्लियामेंट के राइट्स के साथ मजाक किया जायेगा, तो आपोजीशन क्या कर सकती है ? हम पूरी कोशिश करते हैं कि आप के साथ को-आपरेट करें ।

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on record.

Shri Daji: **.

Mr. Speaker: I am constrained to remark that this hon. Member has been intentionally and continously obstructing the proceedings of the House. In spite of my best efforts he has continued in that manner. I would now ask him to leave the House (*Interruptions*). Order, order. There is an end to my patience. If the hon. Member is not prepared to listen, I may tell Shri Mukerjee that I have no remedy left now but to name the hon. Member. I have waited and waited (*Interruptions*). I have no remedy at all left now. I have to name the hon. member. I hereby name Shri Daji as the hon. Member has obstructed the proceedings continuously and deliberately.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That Shri Daji, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for a fortnight."

Shri Daji: How can he move a motion? I am still on my legs. I have not yielded.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That Shri Daji, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker be suspended from the service of the House for a fortnight."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji may go out of the House.

Shri Daji: When a No-Confidence Motion is pending, how can he move such a motion? There is no confidence in the Ministry. How can the Minister move a motion like that?

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Marshal to go and persuade him to go out (*Interruptions*). Is Shri Daji going out or not?

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Mohammad Elias: No..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I would tell Shri Elias, that that is not the proper way. I have seen, in the case of Shri Banerjee as well, you are obstructing the execution of the orders passed by the House.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Shri Satya Narayan Sinha has no right to move such a motion when there is the motion of no-confidence.

Mr. Speaker: It is for me to say whether he has that right or not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, if you insist that the No-Confidence Motion shall not be taken.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let me hear her.

**Not recorded.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, we have not heard what motion has been adopted, whether the suspension is for the rest of the session or for a month.

Mr. Speaker: It is for a fortnight.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has been passed by virtue of the brute majority that they have got. But I would beg of you, Sir, again, at this stage to consider whether you should allow the discussion on the economic situation to take place when there is this No-confidence Motion pending.

Mr. Speaker: Other considerations can come only afterwards. I can consider anything else afterwards separately. First the orders of the House are to be carried out.

16.00 hrs.

Shri Daji: I am leaving the House to maintain the dignity of the House. But this Government is violating and raping parliamentary democracy and the people of this country will reply to this Government certainly. I am not the last to be heard; the people of India are the last to be heard and they will pass their verdict on those people who have sold our self-respect for a mess of pottage..... (*Interruptions*).

(*Shri Daji then left the House*)

श्री जे० ब० सिंह : हर एक अपोजीशन मेम्बर को निकालने के लिए आप नेम कर रहे हैं, इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । कोई भी अपोजीशन मेम्बर यह टालरेट नहीं करेगा कि आप उससे कोई ऐडवांटेज देना तो दूर रहा, उसका हक भी देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और गवर्नमेंट को सारी चीज आप कंसीड करते जा रहे हैं । सवेरे यही वाकया हुआ और इस वक्त भी यही वाकया हो रहा है और बराबर आप इस चीज को करते जा रहे हैं । हम लोगों के हक खत्म करते जा रहे हैं । मालूम होता है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर चुनकर नहीं आये हैं, केवल वही चुनकर आये हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Now Shri S. C. Samanta might move his motion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Now that Shri Daji has left the House.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Nothing will be recorded when members are speaking simultaneously.

(*Interruptions*)***

14.02 hrs.

SEEDS BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I beg to move:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the next Session."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Let him give the reasons.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I am giving the reasons. The Select Committee formed Study Groups and visited Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, part of Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras. When the Committee was sitting on the 5th of June the members of the Committee and the hon. Minister of Food, Agriculture and Co-operation said that further study should be made as the Bill is so very important for the production of food. So, this permission has been sought. Some hon. Members who were objecting to the extension were telling us that the Government should

***Not recorded.

be asked to ensure that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, was passed by the current Lok Sabha so that the labours of the Committee might not become infructuous. It should be borne in mind by the Government. This is my suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the next Session."

The motion was adopted.

14.04 hrs.

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to move the following:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by this House to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 3rd November, 1965 and laid on the Table of this House on the 10th November, 1965."

Since the introduction of the Advocates Amendment Bill, 1965 several suggestions for amendment of the Advocates Act, 1961 have been received from various quarters. A Committee of Members of Parliament has been appointed by the Minister of Law for reviewing the working of the Act and to suggest amendments thereto. In the circumstances, it is proposed to get the Bill now pending in Parliament withdrawn to be replaced by a more comprehensive Bill which will include, in addition to some amendments now contained in the pending Bill, other amendments.

I may for the information of the House state that the Committee of Members of Parliament has already met twice and the third sitting will take place on the 29th. I do not think I am justified in taking any more of the time of the House. I am prepared with all the other reasons and if you want I will give them.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by this House to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 3rd November, 1965 and laid on the Table of this House on the 10th November, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

14.05 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTIETH AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

---

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 25-7-66.

14.05½ hrs.

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER ON HER RECENT VISIT ABROAD

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware that I visited the Soviet Union from July 12th to 16th in response to an invitation extended to me by Chairman Kosygin soon after I assumed office and renewed twice thereafter *En route* to Moscow, I took the opportunity to meet President Nasser in Cairo and President Tito in Brioni, in response to their earlier invitations.

Hon. Members are aware of the very close and friedly relations we have with the three countries. With the U.A.R and Yugoslavia we are bound closely by common dedication to the policy of peace and non-alignment and by close co-operation in many fields and on many occasions in international conferences. Personal contacts between the Heads of these Governments and our own have been frequent and fruitful.

It was a great pleasure for me to renew this personal contact with President Nasser and President Tito. With both leaders I had frank and friendly exchange of views on the international situation, particularly as it affects the policies of non-aligned countries. Both President Nasser and President Tito shared our desire to strengthen the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence, which plays such a vital role in the maintenance of peace and friendly relations among States. They also shared our concern at the various pressures to which the policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence is being subjected, both in the political and economic spheres. We discussed our bilateral relations which have happily been developing satisfactorily with both the U.A.R. and Yugoslavia, and agreed that they should be further strengthened in various fields including economic, cultural and scientific, to our mutual advantage.

I informed President Nasser and President Tito of our sincere desire for friendly and good neighbourly relations with Pakistan in the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration. I also informed them of China's hostile and provocative attitude towards us and of our friendly and co-operative relations with our other neighbours, such as Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Nepal, Malaysia and Singapore.

Both President Nasser and President Tito agreed that we should co-operate with one another and with other non-aligned countries for making non-alignment a dynamic force for the lowering of tensions and for promoting peaceful co-existence in the present-day strife-torn world. They said that they were looking forward to the tripartite meeting to be held in October this year in India where these matters could be discussed further.

It was agreed to institute regular consultations between India and the U.A.R. and India and Yugoslavia on matters of common interest. We agreed that personal contacts between us and between our Ministers, officials and others are invaluable and should be as frequent as possible.

In the course of my State visit to the Soviet Union, I had discussions with Chairman Kosygin and Mr. Brezhnev, while the Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swarn Singh, met the U.S.S.R. Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, and the members of the delegation had discussions with officials of the Soviet Government. My talks with Chairman Kosygin and other Soviet leaders took place in an atmosphere of frankness, friendship and complete understanding. The discussions covered a wide range of subjects of mutual interest to both our countries.

We discussed, in particular, the post-Tashkent developments in relation to India and Pakistan. I acquainted him with certain developments on the other side of our borders which were causing us concern. I apprised Chairman Kosygin and his colleagues of the steps which India had already taken in this direction, to implement the Tashkent Declaration, including some of the unilateral steps taken by us such as the removal of trade embargo and release of confiscated embargo and our desire to have talks with Pakistan at any level and without any pre-conditions in the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration so as to build friendly and good neighbourly relations with that country and resolve all our disputes peacefully. Chairman Kosygin expressed positive appreciation of our position. The Joint Communique briefly reflects our discussions on this subject.

I was glad to find that there is no change in the basic position of the Soviet Union on important questions of special interest to us. I was assured that their stand on Kashmir remains unchanged. While the Soviet leaders expressed their desire to improve relations with Pakistan, they assured us that this would not be at the expense of their friendship with India. They also assured us that they had not supplied any arms or armaments to Pakistan nor had any agreements with Pakistan been made in this regard.

On international questions, our discussions confirmed the identity of views on a broad range of international questions, such as peace and security, renunciation of the threat or use of force, resolution of international disputes including border disputes solely by peaceful means, the acceptance of peaceful co-existence as an imperative for the maintenance of international harmony and of the freedom of dependent peoples.

We also discussed the question of strengthening world peace and reducing international tensions. We agreed that it would help if all military alliances were simultaneously dissolved. We consider this a step forward and hope that sooner or later all countries will realise that military alliances hinder rather than foster mutual trust and confidence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before my departure, I had, in the course of my broadcast to the nation on the evening of July 7, put forward certain ideas as a possible basis for a peaceful solution of the Vietnam problem. The basis of my approach is that there can be no military solution in Vietnam. There is no alternative to seeking a peaceful solution in order to avoid a disastrous war with the danger of massive escalation. A peaceful solution can be reached only at a conference table and hence the necessity for the co-Chairman to convene a Geneva-type conference to which we attach the greatest importance. It would be unrealistic to expect a conference until the bombing of North Vietnam is stopped. India has always been against such bombing. Once a Geneva-type conference is called, we anticipate that it might take considerable time to achieve final results. Therefore, it was suggested that during this interim period, the International Control Commission strengthened if necessary should assure the observance of any standstill arrangements which might be agreed upon. The objective of the conference should be to find a solution within the framework of the Geneva Agreements of 1954. The Vietnamese people should be able to decide their future in accordance with their own wishes without pressure or interference from any quarter.

These ideas are not new; we have expressed them from time to time. I was and continue to be deeply concerned by the human suffering and the danger of escalation of this conflict into a wider war with disastrous consequences not only for Asia but for the world. Already the escalation has led to a revival of cold war postures

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

and a sharpening of confrontation. This is what prompted my suggestions. I felt that at this juncture it was incumbent on us, as an Asian country deeply interested in peace, to draw the Vietnam problem away from the battlefield to the conference table.

This question naturally figured in our talks in Cairo and Brioni. There was closeness of views between our Government and the Governments of the U.A.R. and Yugoslavia.

In Moscow also we exchanged views on Vietnam. The Joint Communique refers to our basic points of agreement.

So far as our own suggestions are concerned we stand by them. We are convinced that there is no alternative to a peaceful settlement reached at a conference table. Our proposals contain a reasonable basis for starting the process of negotiations. We are pursuing our efforts.

In our talks in Moscow, we touched upon Indo-Soviet economic co-operation. The Soviet leaders showed their usual sympathy and understanding for our economic problems and of the efforts made by us for economic development. My colleagues, the Planning Minister, the Food and Agriculture Minister and the Commerce Minister, who had preceded me, had finalised agreements on various matters. Since Chairman Kosygin was away in Bucharest during their visits and returned to Moscow a couple of days before my own arrival, confirmation of these agreements was conveyed to me. The Soviet Government announced a total credit of 970 million roubles, about Rs. 830 crores, in state and commercial credits during our Fourth Five Year Plan. This aid is mainly for more industries in the public sector. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere gratitude to the Government and the people of the Soviet Union for their response to our requirements of financial credits and technical assistance in various projects during our Fourth Five Year Plan.

I emphasised that India was determined to achieve a self-generating economy in the next decade and to build a. *(Interruptions)*.....

An hon. Member: On the edifice of devaluation.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): It will take two decades.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi:....socialist order in keeping with the needs and aspirations of our people.

Both sides regard the Indo-Soviet friendship as aimed against none, as a friendship that does not prevent either the Soviet Union or India from making friends with other countries.

In all the three countries we were received with great cordiality and with the warmth and friendship which characterise our relations. I should like once again to express my sincere thanks to the Governments and peoples of the U.A.R., Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. I am confident that my visit and the personal contacts between us and the leaders of the three countries have contributed to increased understanding and have strengthened the ever-growing bonds of friendship between our countries and peoples.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I place on the Table of the House the following documents:

(1) The Joint Indo-Soviet communique of July 16, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6432/66].

(2) The Joint Press statement issued in Cairo on July 10, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6433/66].

(3) The Joint Press statement issued in Brioni on July 12, 1966. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6434/66].

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In the morning when I put a supplementary question the hon. Prime Minister said that she was making a statement. I wanted to seek a clarification and you almost agreed to it.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow a few questions by way of elucidation. But there should be only one from each Party.

Shri Hem Barua: May I put the question

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hem Barua: In the light of what the hon. Prime Minister said on the previous occasion about Soviet Russia sending an emissary to Pakistan to ascertain about the violations of the Tashkent agreement by Pakistan—on that occasion it was said in newspapers that Pakistan had refused to accept an emissary from the Soviet Union and then the Prime Minister also made a statement correcting her previous statement on the Floor of this House—may I know whether our Prime Minister had any discussion with the Russian leaders during her visit to Moscow this time about Russia's sending an emissary to Pakistan—if she wanted to send why was it that Pakistan did not want to accept the emissary and other relevant facts—and if it was discussed, what were their reactions, outcome and all that?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The question of sending a special emissary was not discussed. But, as the hon. Member is surely aware, a parliamentary delegation had recently gone to Pakistan, and it obviously had discussions on these and other matters....

Shri Hem Barua: They did not discuss. I am interested in only one thing. I am interested in ascertaining from Pakistan about the violations of the Tashkent Agreement. This morning also, I had raised the question about the violation of the Tashkent Agreement by Pakistan on the authority of the statement made by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. I am just interested in knowing whether these things were ascertained from Pakistan by Russian leaders or not. There was a parliamentary delegation, no doubt, but the parliamentary delegation was not entrusted with this responsibility of enquiring.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): When was the parliamentary delegation sent to Pakistan?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I just meant that they were in touch with Pakistan as they were with us. We have put our point of view regarding these violations as well as what we consider the non-implementation of the Tashkent Declaration....

Shri Hem Barua: Let her say 'violation' instead of 'non-implementation'.

Mr. Speaker: She has said 'violation' also.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Naturally, they are interested in the implementation of the Declaration and in trying to do whatever will make for greater friendship between the two countries.

Therefore, it is not right for them or for us to say something which will spoil the chances of their doing anything in this direction. But our own viewpoint and all the information we have in this regard has certainly been placed before them.

Shri Ranga: This is the first time that we hear of a parliamentary delegation having gone to Pakistan. Did you ever send any parliamentary delegation, and if so, when?

Mr. Speaker: It was the Russian parliamentary delegation.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Soviet Parliamentary Delegation.

Shri Hem Barua: You, Sir, had also gone to Soviet Russia.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Is there any parliament there?

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) अपने लम्बे बयान में प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि वह गई थीं महज हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये । तो क्या इस चीज की भी वहां कोई सफाई दी गई थी कि हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये वह सरकार क्या करने जा रही है, और साथ ही क्या प्रधान मंत्री के रूस जाने पर कुछ ज्यादा कर्ज मिलने की सम्भावना बढ़ गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने कहा । जितना कर्ज मिला है वह उन्होंने बतला दिया, ज्यादा कैसे कहा जाये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य शायद दूसरे मिनिस्टरों को कम मिल रही थी, उनके जाने से सम्भावना ज्यादा की हो गई है ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं पहले भी इस सदन में कह चुकी हूं कि मैं मदद मांगने कहीं नहीं जाती हूं ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I would like the hon. Prime Minister to tell us firstly whether the question of devaluation was discussed specifically with the Soviet authorities, and if so, what their reaction was, and secondly whether the question of setting up any joint consultative machinery or any other machinery for ascertaining violations of the Tashkent Pact and for ensuring its observance was made or explored with any of the three countries which she visited.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The econnomic policies that we follow or what we do in our own country is our own business. I did not go there to discuss internal matters of the country. We did discuss international question and other questions which were of mutual interest. There was no such arrangement made as the hon. Member has mentioned. But all the countries were very anxious to help in any way they could, and they have said that if they think of anything, they will let us know, and if we think of anything which might help, we shall let them know, but no such machinery was set up.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या तीनों देशों में से किसी एक देश ने भी यह कहा है कि वह चीन के मुकाबले हमारा साथ देगा या प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां सिर्फ वियत नाम की चर्चा कर के ही रह गई हैं । क्या चाइना के मुकाबले में वह हमारा साथ देंगे यह सिर्फ बातें बातें ही है ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : चीन के बारे में चर्चा तो सभी देशों में हुई, और यह सभी लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि चीन का कितना खतरा है । लेकिन खास तौर से यह बात कि हमें कहीं से क्या मदद मिलेगी, इस पर कोई विशेष चर्चा नहीं हुई ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: When she was reading out the statement, the Prime Minister stated that she had talks with the Presidents of UAR and Yugoslavia and with the Soviet Premier. It has come out in the American Press that there are differences between Jorden and Syria on the one hand and Egypt on the other. There is one Mr. Shakey, who is raising an army in Syria to fight and destroy Israel. They have taken a vow to destroy Israel. It has also come out in the press that India, unwittingly or otherwise, has made statements that she is also going to help in the liquidation of Israel. Is there any truth in such a statement? That is number one.

Mr. Speaker: Not more than one question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question is, have we in any manner committed ourselves to this statement, that we are agreeable to the liquidation of Israel? Secondly, was there any talk with the Soviet Premier about th

supply of military aid to Pakistan during the last four months?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: As regards the last part of the question, I have already answered it in my statement itself, that they have not given any arms and no such agreement was made.

With regard to Israel, it did not crop up at all in our conversation. I am not aware of any statement which the hon. Member has attributed to us.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (घोसी) : आपने वहां डिवैल्युएशन के बारे में कोई बात नहीं की क्या उनकी तरफ से डिवैल्युएशन के बारे में आप से किसी लेवेल पर कुछ बात हुई ? आपके और लोग भी गए थे । क्या उन से या किसी और लेवेल पर उन्होंने कुछ बात की ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जी, नहीं ।

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): In the joint communique signed by our Government and the Soviet Government there is reference to threat to peace from imperialist forces. As soon as our Prime Minister came back to our country, she said that this particular word "imperialist" did not refer to the USA Government. If so, may I know which is the particular Government that is referred to, or which are the particular forces that are referred to? Forces or Governments cannot exist in the air. So, we want to know with what understanding the Prime Minister signed that communique stating that imperialist forces were threatening peace.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This expression has often been used in international parlance as well as in the United Nations. It is a general statement about certain forces. It did not specifically apply to any specific country as such.

Shri Umanath: Where do they exist?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: They exist everywhere, in many countries; they exist in China, they exist in the old colonial countries and many others.

Shri Umanath: Do they exist in the Soviet Union also?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You are talking of South Vietnam. Twenty million people were killed by China, we never opened our eyes.

16.32 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I want to have a clarification.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri) *rose—*

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : यह प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा जा सकता है । अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर पहले बहस होनी चाहिये । यह नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये (इंटरप्शंज)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक आदमी कोई बात कहे तो मैं सुन भी सकता हूं । इस तरह से मैं कैसे सुन सकता हूं ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We will not allow Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri to get away with it.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Why is he standing? You are not allowing him.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: From the morning, the Government benches have been preaching to us about parliamentary practice. The Prime Minister has issued a statement in America saying that there are some people here who want to subvert parliamentary democracy. Again we ask you. Please do not allow this Finance Minister, who has behind the back of this Parliament brought about devaluation

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

after having misled this House, to get away with this motion which is nothing more than seeking a vote of confidence when there is a no-confidence motion on the very manner of devaluation being brought in the country as well as the evil effects of devaluation which has brought us not only to ruin but to the slavery of the United States. I would beg of you, as the custodian of parliamentary democracy, not to allow this discussion. If you do so, it will not be possible for us, for some of us, to allow this discussion to continue.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is important that the House knows the views of the Government with regard to the economic situation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, no. We do not want to hear. They should have done it before.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): You must know first.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You are misleading us again and again. You have told us that devaluation is not going to take place, and now you have done it behind the back of Parliament.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I would like to make a submission to the hon. Members on both sides of the House for consideration of a *via media*.

After all, the debate in this House can go on only with the co-operation and goodwill of all sections. I would entreat you and the Government to consider the possibility of adjourning the debate on the Finance Minister's motion after he has made his speech, without carrying it to a conclusion, without pressing it to a vote; or, alternatively, to have it clubbed with the discussion on the no-confidence motion. This will secure the precedence on which there is an insistence among the Members of the Opposition for the no-confidence motion.

It appears legitimate that the purpose of the no-confidence motion should not be completely defeated by allowing this motion as a whole to be discussed and voted upon. My submission is that the Government should make a large-hearted and graceful gesture in this matter, particularly for the preservation of the values on which parliamentary democracy is founded, namely the accommodation by the majority party of the minority group.

It is not a question of principle, it is not a question of any procedure involved. What I am suggesting is this. Let the Finance Minister make his speech, but let the discussion on that motion be adjourned, so that the no-confidence motion can be discussed; or, both the motions can be clubbed together. That is my suggestion. I think it represents a *via media* and it would involve acceptance of the principles of both sides of the House. I suggest that the Government should accept this *via media* in the interest of the values on which parliamentary democracy is founded and in the interest of accommodating in a large-hearted manner the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: We have spent more than two hours on that.

श्री बड़े (खारगौन) : मिनिस्टर साहब का जो स्टेटमेंट है वह हो जाना चाहिये और फिर उस पर डिसकशन आगे पोस्टपोंन हो जानी चाहिये और नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन बीच में आ जानी चाहिये । यह जो सजैशन है सिंघवी साहब की यह बहुत अच्छी है ।

Shri Nambiar: After all this is a question about which the Government should not stand on prestige. What we want is a discussion on the no-confidence motion. Discussion on economic situation can be had at any time.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): We have been sitting here expecting to hear the Finance Minister. We are anxious to hear the Finance Minister.

Let us hear him. It appears that democracy consists in cutting the head of the Finance Minister. Has democracy come to that?

Mr. Speaker: An appeal has been made to the Leader of the House.

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I have to say, Sir, that Government's position remains what I have said before... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): We do not accept him as the Finance Minister of this country. He is in the dock. How can we accept him? He is only a Chaudhuri; he is not the Finance Minister (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Would they kindly sit down?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Throughout the day they are dictating to the Chair (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I have been asked again and again to intervene and just ask the Government to take up this motion. As I have explained, I have no powers in that respect. I have seen the rules. I cannot deprive the Government of their time . . .

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): You can advise them.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes I am the custodian of the rights of the House; sometimes I am told that I am toeing the line of the Government.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): The prerogative should not be misused.

Mr. Speaker: I regret to say that I have no powers to change that order. I cannot ask them or tell them that I shall take up first the motion of no-confidence. I shall ask the Finance Minister to move his motion.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri *rose*—

Some hon. Members: No, sit down. (*Interruption*).

Shri Nambiar: When he sits down, we will sit down, and when he stands up, we will also stand up. We want the discussion on the no-confidence motion to be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that they should understand. They might have very strong views on this point also. Now, they say that they would not listen to the Finance Minister, and they say that if he stands, they would stand up.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He can intervene in the no-confidence motion.

Shri Nambiar: We will give him a patient hearing, but he must also be ready to hear us and our criticism also.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That means, the decision of the Chair might be right or might be wrong, . . .

Shri Nambiar: What have you decided?

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): It is not your decision. You have expressed your helplessness.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: They imposed a decision on you.

Mr. Speaker: It is the decision of the Government. I say that. It is not my decision. But I am trying to explain that I have no power in changing that order. Therefore, if really the Members are interested in taking.... . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Manoharan: Within the House, you are powerful; not the Government.

Mr. Speaker: There are certain rules. I am also bound by certain rules. If the Members are interested in the maintenance of democratic institution (*Interruption*) if they are not interested in it and if they want to close it (*Interruption*) so far as the running of democracy is concerned, of course, the minority can

[Mr. Speaker]

have their say to the fullest extent. (*Interruption*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम वित्त मंत्री को सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो नहीं हो सकता है कि आप जिस को चाहे उस को सुनेंगे और जिस को चाहे, उस को नहीं सुनेंगे । इस तरह से तो हाउस नहीं चल सकता है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मेरा सुझाव है कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे मालूम होना चाहिए कि कौन कौन से मेम्बर कहते हैं कि हम बिल्कुल नहीं सुनेंगे ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : पहले आप मेरा विनम्र निवेदन सुन लीजिए और बाद में यह मालूम कर लीजिए । चूंकि रुपये के अवमूल्यन का विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिये पहले अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बहस होनी चाहिए । लेकिन अगर गवर्नमेंट अपनी जिद पर कायम है, तो फिर फिनांस मिनिस्टर के प्रस्ताव को हटा कर और कोई बिजिनेस ले लिया जाये और उस के बाद अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आ जाये । यह बहुत सीधा सा सुझाव है, इसलिए इस को मानने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I am not saying against or for the developments that have taken place in the House, but if this goes on and at the same time simultaneously the hon. Finance Minister reads a statement which we cannot hear, the proceedings are farcical and something should be done about it. The speech may either be placed on the Table or treated as read.

Shri Nambiar: Let it be treated as having been laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: I have been here all the day in the Chair and the Members must be sharing my feeling that it has been too great a strain on me as well. There ought to be some end to my patience also. (*Interruptions*).

अगर कुछ मेम्बर साहबान इस बात के लिए डेटरमिन्ड हैं कि वे कार्यवाही को नहीं चलने देंगे, तो यह मेरे बस की बात नहीं है ।

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): It is a question of saving your prestige and honour. The ruling party want you to become their slave. Whatever they want, they are getting through by their majority. We would not allow it. We are fighting for saving your prestige as Speaker of this House. This is our right.

Mr. Speaker: Twice earlier also Mr. Elias has taken the same stand that he would not allow it to proceed. That is not a fair attitude.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): It was only to uphold your prestige and the prestige of Parliament that he has been doing whatever he has been doing.

Mr. Speaker: Is this the way of doing it?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What hurts us all this time is in spite of the suggestion by Dr. Singhvi, who is a constitutional expert and who has produced a book also on constitutional and parliamentary procedure, not one syllable of reprimand has fallen from your lips in regard to the conduct of the Government. It hurts me. You know I would not say one word to hurt you if I can possibly help. I have the highest regard for you personally and as Speaker. But what really hurts us is that in spite of the unanimous opinion of the Opposition, not one word of reprimand has fallen from your lips in regard to the conduct of the Government. Are we to function because Government desires things to be ordered in a particular way? Is that democracy? If that is democracy, we better say good-bye to

certain things. Some of us are accustomed to decency in political behaviour. When I see the temper affecting my people outside and here, I am astounded at my own moderation and restraint. Not a word of reprimand has fallen from your lips in regard to the action of Government and that is why this farce is taking place.

Mr. Speaker. I am rather surprised to hear this. What was the cause for which I should reprimand the Government? (*Interruptions*). It is being thrown at me that I have not reprimanded the Government. There was no occasion for that. Whether they have done it rightly or wrongly, the House shall have to take a decision on that.

Shri Nambiar: What harm will come to the country if the no-confidence motion is discussed first?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Chaudhuri.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir,.. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am constrained to take further action now. I cannot help it. Whatever might be the result—you might blame me—I hvae exercised the utmost patience. That is the limit now. From the morning I have been doing it. I will now name the hon. Members, who obstruct the proceedings, one after the other. I have no other option.

Shri Manoharan: Sir, if you are going to allow the Finance Minister to move his motion and make a statement, my party has decided to stage a walkout.

(Shri Manoharan and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

Mr. Speaker: That is a legitimate right, of course.

Now, the Finance Minister may continue his speech. If any hon. Member obstructs, I will have to name him.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Sir,..

Some hon. Members: Sit down.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister may resume his seat. Shri Jai Bahadur Singh has been obstructing the proceedings of the House. He does not allow the House to proceed further, deliberately and continuously. Therefore, I have to name him. Shri Jai Bahadur Singh, Member named, has obstructed the proceedings of the House continuously and deliberately, and does not allow the proceedings to take place.

Shri J. B. Singh: I have never obstructed, Sir. This is wrong.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I beg to move:

"That Shri J. B. Singh, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for one month."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri J. B. Singh, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for one month."

The 'Ayes' have it.

Some hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That Shri J. B. Singh, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for one month."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2] **[16·58 hrs.**

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri S. A.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Ankineedu, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barman, Shri P. C.
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dafle, Shri,
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dandeker, Shri N.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimalabai P.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Firodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gowdh, Shri Veeranna
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hanumanthya Shri
Haq, Shri M. M.
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Krina Shankar, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddy, Shri Linga
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Surendra
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.

Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Scindia Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivasankaran, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Solanki, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M. L.
Veerappa, Shri
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 237; Noes 2.

The motion was adopted.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर चले जाइए । मार्शल, आप स्वयं जाइए और उनको कहिए कि बाहर जायें ।

(Shri J. B. Singh then left the House)

17 hrs.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri *rose*—

Some hon. Members: Sit down.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Elias has been continuously interrupting the proceedings; therefore, I have to name him. I name Shri Elias that he has done it deliberately, continuously and consistently.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I beg to move:

"That Shri Mohammad Elias, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the session."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri Mohammad Elias, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the session."

Those in favour may kindly say "Aye".

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may say "No".

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The "Ayes" have it; the "Ayes" have it. The motion is carried.

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You will have to name all of us.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Elias may now leave the House. Now, it is five o'clock. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 26, 1966/Sravana 4, 1888 (Saka).